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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor.

Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District.

TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875. NUMBER 32:

The North Carolinian.

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The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

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He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

Hymn.

My God, in life's most changeful hour,
In sharpest pains of death,
Who waits on Thee hath peace and power,
Thou present help of faith.

Thy crown of joy upon his head,
Thy light upon his face,
Through storms and strife Thy Christ could tread
On to the happy place.

And though the cross was sharp and high,
The lifted Lord could see
The souls He loved drawn nearer by
His love's last agony.

Help me, oh Lord, to strive to win,
By struggles and by prayer,
The faith that frees my soul from sin
And brings Thy blessing there.

So shall my cross of conquered shame
My fainting brothers raise;
Then shall Thy grace triumphant flame
Around my path of praise.

And earth with all its care and toil,
By love's pure presence blest,
Shall wear the calm celestial smile
Of heaven's eternal rest.

DR. CALIFORNIA JACKSON.

Jackson—California Jackson we called him, believing that he had once been a miner—was a mystery to us all. Many a time did I gaze on his wrinkled countenance, shaggy beard, and cold, steady, gray-blue eye, with a desire to know what his life had been.

It was in the hospital. Jackson was then as well as myself as a student. He always seemed to take the operations very coolly; this morning he looked as imperturbable as usual.

Suddenly the patient who was to be operated on entered from behind the hanging curtains which guarded the passage to the wards. I was startled by her appearance, never having seen her before. Tall and lady-like, she presented a countenance of great beauty, although it bore unmistakable signs of prolonged physical suffering. Her beauty was of the Spanish type—olive complexion, large dark eyes, long, black, silky eyelashes, coal black luxuriant locks.

One of her hands required to be amputated, owing, as the surgeon explained, to a disease which had developed in that member. The patient behaved most admirably. She struggled a little while this was progressing. My eye accidentally lighted on "California Jackson," and to my intense surprise I saw his iron features working in a most extraordinary way. He clasped his muscular hand over his face. At length the chloroformist pronounced the woman quite under the influence of the anæsthetic, and the surgeon, having arranged his assistants, advanced knife in hand. Just as he was in the act of making the first incision "California Jackson" rose and hastily left the hospital.

When the operation was over I repaired to the college to attend lectures as usual. I found "California Jackson" standing by the gateway, smoking gloomily. I saluted him, and passed in.

Next day Jackson appeared with his hand bound in a napkin. He had cut it while operating. Next day he seemed restless; his hand was still wrapped up. I inquired frequently how the wound was getting on, warning him of the danger of tampering with such injuries. He always said that it was getting all right, he thought. Next day I did not see him at college or hospital. Next day, still no Jackson. That evening, as I was returning to my lodgings when my day's work was over, I resolved to look him up, whether I was welcome or not. I knew his number in the dreary street where he lived. I climbed the stairs; arrived at the door, I pulled the bell.

In a short time the door was opened by Miss Vinegar herself in a towering passion. She asked me if I knew there was a sick person in the house. I apologized humbly. Learned from her that my fellow-student was half delirious, that his hand was frightfully bad, and that she had sent for a doctor. Found matters just as she had stated. Jackson lay tossing about on a sofa, dressed, with the exception of his coat. The injured hand was dreadfully swollen and inflamed, and at the center of the palm, where the wound had been inflicted, there was a small black spot. I could also observe red lines and streaks running up his fore-arm. His face was flushed, and he seemed only half conscious. The doctor arrived, and, after learning the nature of the case, lanced the hand freely to liberate the pent-up matter. He then gave directions, wrote a prescription, and left me in charge of the case for the night.

About 1 A. M. Jackson woke up and asked for a drink, then fell back into a feverish sleep. As he threw himself heavily down upon his pillow a large locket sprang out from his breast, and in doing so the lid flew open, and at a moment's glance I saw a miniature portrait of the face and bust of a most beautiful woman. Delighted by the vision I gazed on it intently for some minutes in simple admiration. Surely I had seen such a face before, recently? Yes, of course—the woman who was operated on when Jackson acted in so singular a manner. And who could this beautiful creature be? Surely a near and dear friend to my stern, rugged fellow-student, who had her likeness thus chained to his neck. Was she a sister? No; there was not one feature in common between them. Evidently no very near blood relation. His wife? Surely "California Jackson" never had it in him to win such a glorious creature.

Jackson was a man of iron frame, but he was terribly tasked. For months he was too feeble to attempt going out-of-doors, and I was his constant companion, so far as my duties would permit. And in gratitude he gave me his story.

* * * * * * * * *

Yes, sir, I loved her—loved her, although she was so young, innocent and beautiful, and I so old, wicked and ugly. But I fought hard for her. You see, I was, first of all, the manager of the silver mines under her father; then I was made a partner. I worked hard. Her father is an Englishman; her mother was of Spanish descent. How beautiful she is! how good!

One night her father came to me and said, "Jackson, you say you love my girl. Prove it."

I grasped his hand.

"Jackson, a rush will be made for the mine to-night. A band of armed desperadoes is prepared to take possession of our treasure. Save it! Think, plan, act! If you are successful, Anna will be yours—take my word; there is my hand."

Sir, I laid several loads of gunpowder in certain parts of the mine, and I had connecting electric wires so arranged that the blasts could be fired by a person outside. If the desperadoes got into the mine, I could by a movement of my hand send them into eternity in an instant. But I had to be quick, and to work hard. About twelve, midnight, I took up my post in a concealed spot outside the mouth of the mine, ready to send an electric spark which would play havoc with all inside the workings. It was a moon-lit night, but cloudy. About 1 A. M. I saw shadowy figures creeping cautiously up to the mouth of the mine. They were armed. Suddenly a rush was made. The attacking party seemed to expect opposition; but none was offered, and soon they vanished into the bowels of the earth. I gave them time to get fairly into the mine, and then I—Lord have mercy upon me!—I—

It was hard work clearing out the mine, and the dead bodies were awfully used up; but the mine was saved. What horrid dreams I had after that!

Time passed. I claimed Anna. Her father kept his word, but the daughter had a mind of her own. Long and earnestly I urged my love-suit; but the lady was hard-hearted. I got to care for nothing, neglected the mine, took to drink; everything went wrong. Then her father came to me and said:

"Jackson, what is the matter? This won't do. Everything is going to blazes!"

I said, "You know what is the matter!"

"Well," said he, "girls are self-willed."

We were silent for a long time; then he said:

"Well, I'll try again. By heaven! I'll make her take you!"

And he was gone.

And Anna promised that if the mines prospered well for two years more under my care, and if I went to the old country and graduated in medicine at a British university, she would become my wife.

And here I am working hard to become a doctor. Another year, and I hope to be in a position to claim Anna for my wife. Lovely Anna! Oh, how good she is! Yes, you have guessed right. That poor woman who was to get her hand amputated was so like Anna that I could not stand it. That was the reason why I ran away.

Time passed, and at length Jackson and I found ourselves at the end of our medical curriculum at the close of our last session, and preparing to go up to pass our final examination. He still remained pale, shrunken, and emaciated. Of one thing I was quite sure—while he seemed to be continually writing and posting letters to California, very few were sent to him from that part of the world. At times I almost fancied that poor old Jackson's stout heart was being slowly broken. I could read a terrible agony in his cold gray eyes. 'Twas indeed seldom that he received a note from Anna, and I had reason to know that the few which she did send were very short. One day I found Jackson sitting poring over one of them as if in a trance. I imagined that he was trying to extract a kindness from it which the words of the message did not express.

In spite of all this, however, my friend made most marvelous progress in his studies. He was ill; he was anxious; yet I was conscious that his attainments far exceeded mine, although I also worked very hard and constantly, and possessed many advantages which he lacked. Then came that anxious and terrible day on which we must stand the trial of the final examination. In the evening we would either be "plucked" or graduates of our university, and qualified to practice our profession. Jackson and I had read a great deal together, and ground each other well, and we were both conscious of having worked honestly; still I confess to a very considerable degree of nervous apprehension when the day dawned which was to test our attainments. A week must elapse before the result would be publicly announced—week of misery. But one day [illegible] and I, rushing up to the blackboard in the first quadrangle, found the list of "passed" men affixed thereon. With throbbing heart and swimming eye I devoured, rather than scanned, the roll. There was my own name among the successful men; and a grunt from Jackson told me that *he* was all right. That evening Jackson wrote and posted a letter to Anna, informing her of his success; then he scanned the shipping advertisements to see the earliest opportunity which he would have of getting back to California to claim his bride; and having settled those affairs, he accompanied me back to my lodgings.

Next morning I had a fearful headache, and felt utterly prostrate. It was a long, dismal day to me, but through it all I had the happy consciousness that I had 'passed.' The day had been wet; in the evening it cleared up a little. I had just fallen into a light but refreshing sleep, when "old Jenny" half hopped, half limped into the room, and screamed out:

"He's deed! Committed shuiside wi' a pistol! Miss Vinegar has sent ower for ye! The pollis are in!"

My heart faltered for a moment, then stopped. I gasped; it gave two great thumps, then fluttered. Gradually I recovered so as to be able to ask, "Who is dead, woman?"

"Yer freen—Mr. Jackson?"

"Heaven have mercy upon us! Jackson? Impossible!"

"Ay," said Jenny. "But it's a fact for a' that."

As if acting in a horrid nightmare, I arose and dressed, then walked to Jackson's lodgings.

I found the dreadful news to be only too true. The police were in possession. Poor Jackson lay on his back on the floor—dead! In one hand he grasped the fatal pistol; in the other was clutched a foreign newspaper. A paragraph in the paper was marked with a heavy cross, as if to call attention to it. The ink was scarcely dry. The paragraph, which was in the marriage column, ran thus:

"At 'The Pines,' Rocky Valley, California, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Silas Prool, Anna, only daughter of Joseph Fageland, Esq., to Harry Vardent, Esq., M. D."

A Druidical Wedding.

The following description of a marriage in the Druidical days is given in Saintine's "Myths of the Rhine":

At a place where two roads meet the cracking of a whip is heard; hogs, sheep, and small oxen are driven aside to make way for a kind of possession, consisting of grave and solemn men and women.

It is a wedding.

Two young people have just had their union blessed by the priests under the sacred oak. The bride is dressed in black and wears a wreath of dark leaves on her head. She walks in the midst of her friends. A matron, who walks on her left, holds before her eyes a white cloth; it is a shroud, the shroud in which she will be buried one of these days. On her right a Druid intones a chant in which he enumerates in solemn rythm all the troubles and all the anxieties which await her in wedded life.

From this day, young wife, thou alone wilt have to bear all the burden of your united household.

You will have to attend the baking oven, to provide fuel, and to go in search of food; you will have to prepare the resinous torch and the lamp.

You will wash the linen at the fountain, and you will make up the clothing.

You will attend to the cow and even to the horse if your husband requires it.

Always full of respect, you will wait on him, standing behind him at his meals.

If he expresses a wish to take you with him to war, you will accompany him to carry his baggage, to keep his arms in good condition, and to nurse him if he should be sick or wounded.

Happiness consists in the fulfillment of duty. Be happy, my child.

What is still more strange is that this dolorous wedding song, but slightly altered, is still in some parts of France at this day addressed to brides by local minstrels.

Soldiering in the Olden Time.

The London *Times*, in a recent article on the present condition of the soldier, says: A story, less known, perhaps, to the present generation than it should be, will suffice to remind the reader of the condition in which the British soldier existed when he won his greatest triumphs, and from which, as is alleged, he has now declined. William Cobbett, whose son is now member of Parliament for Oldham, started in life as a common soldier, and he has left a graphic description of the difficulties under which he learnt English grammar. His pay was 6d. a day. The edge of his berth, or guard-bed, was his seat to study in; his knapsack was his book-case; a bit of board lying on his lap was his writing-table. He had no money to purchase candle or oil; in winter time it was rarely that he could get any evening light but that of the fire, and only his turn even of that. To buy a pen or a sheet of paper he was compelled to forego some portion of food, though in a state of half-starvation; he had no moment of time that he could call his own, and he had to read and write "amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and bawling of at least a score of the most thoughtless of men." "Think not," he says, "lightly of the farthing that I had to give now and then for ink, pen or paper. That farthing was, alas! a great sum to me. I was as tall as I am now; I had great health and great exercise. The whole of the money not expended for us at market was twopence a week for each man. I remember, and well I may, that upon one occasion I, after all absolutely necessary expenses, had on a Friday made shift to have a half-penny in reserve, which I had destined for the purchase of a red herring in the morning, but when I pulled off my clothes at night, so hungry then as to be hardly able to endure life, I found that I had lost my halfpenny. I buried my head under the miserable sheet and rug, and cried like a child." A vivid incident like this reveals far more than a long description, but there are some who can remember that, in Cobbett's old age, only a generation ago, when he had himself become member for Oldham, the condition of the soldier was not appreciably improved. There was still no provision for a morning or evening meal. The soldier received so much meat and bread, and might do his best with it. It was cooked for dinner, and he saved, so far as and where he could, the remainder for breakfast and supper. His uniform was more costly than now, and he was always liable to stoppages. There was no provision for cleanliness, except that he was bound to have his face and hands clean and to be clean shaven. Baths were not dreamt of, and the officers of that day would have laughed at the idea of a soldier's washing. There was, in truth, no provision for common decency. There was no accommodation for soldiers' wives. They lived with their husbands in the common barrack-room, in the meager space and amid the rough society which Cobbet describes. Libraries or reading-rooms were still as unknown as in Cobbett's day, and a recruit would probably have found the task of learning English grammar nearly as difficult. No education in its narrowest military sense. 'Drilling' was the soldier's only recognized occupation, and there was no end to it. Every circumstance of the service was harsh and repulsive, and even the officers of those days were not nearly so well lodged, or provided with so many comforts, as the men in a good quarter are now.

United States Expenses.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, show, in many instances, a very large increase over those of previous years. The increase in the legislative expenses is due to the fact that the next will be a long session of Congress. In the estimates for the expenses of the Treasury department proper there is a small increase. The total estimates for the Interior department foot up $3,163,611, against $2,912,275 for 1875, and the Post-office department proper $554,372, against $493,692. The total estimates for public works under the Treasury department is $6,640,234.91, against $4,504,686.65. The estimates for river and harbor improvement are increased from $4,895,500 for 1875 to $12,504,500 for 1876, and for the total public works in the War department the estimates are $17,409,937.50, against $6,607,207 in 1875. The total estimates for navy yards and stations show an increase of $619,500 over those for 1875. The increase for public works under the Interior department is less than $6,000. The total estimates for public works are $26,299,469.31, against $12,613,499.65 in 1875, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. The estimates for postal service are $9,914,378, against $7,172,842 in 1875, and for public printing $2,142,995.83, against $1,675,507.66. The estimates for the Court of Claims to pay judgments are $1,500,000 against $1,000,000 last year. The Coast Survey calls for $1.275,000, against $782,000 for 1875. The total estimates under this head of miscellaneous are $12,591,169.58, against $9,496,115.16 in 1875. The proceeds of public property disposed of at auction during the past year were $1,699,019.63. These estimates are greatly reduced when they appear in the appropriation bills, and this is particularly the case with those for fortifications, river and harbor improvements. The Military Academy, Post-office, Pension, Sundry Civil Expenses, Deficiency, and River and Harbor Appropriation bills are yet to be reported, but nearly all of them will be completed prior to the reassembling of Congress.

Teachers' Salaries.

We are glad to learn, says the *Christian Union*, that some one besides teachers themselves has enough of good sense to see the injustice of paying low salaries to teachers, and has enough of public spirit to speak his opinion. The individual we have in mind is Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who, at the late teachers' reception in New York, eased his mind on the proposed reduction of salaries of teachers in the public schools of the city. Mr. Reid plainly said the taxpayers would not stand it—that rather than insult the instructors of their children they would be willing to see the salaries of some of our other public officials reduced. The exquisite irony conveyed by this information may not strike people out of New York until we inform them that the incomes of some of our city officials, of no more ability than principals of schools, exceed fifty thousand dollars per year! Some parts of Mr. Reid's address are worth careful consideration outside of New York city, and the following is one of them: "There is no place in the public service where bad work, inefficient work, is more to be deplored than in the teaching of children. If laws are badly made, you can repeal them. If the courts do not rule justly you can turn out the judges. If your rulers steal your money you can send them to Blackwell's Island. * * But if the public schools are ill managed, if the children are led astray, or even not led aright, you are poisoning the life blood of the community. * * You might as well economize by mixing chalk and water with the milk for your baby, as economize by getting ignorant people to open the gates of knowledge for your child, or unfit people to mold its character at the most impressible age."

The Tramp of the Fat Cattle.

English farmers manage one way and another to extract a good deal of recreation out of their business. It is not all work with them, and among "days off" the numerous fairs and exhibitions afford frequent occasion for amusement. Their usual yearly fat cattle shows have just ended. These, being purposely so timed, give opportunity for a sort of hippodrome affair in which a procession of stock parades the country from one end to the other, the same animals "starring it" by easy stages at contiguous towns, until finally the company, which started at York, or Manchester, ends at London, where it reaches its climax at the great Smithfield show. Thus the same animal often takes a succession of prizes and its owner nets a considerable profit on his venture. A curious fact is that the same animal rarely gets the first premium at two places; the first at one being last at another, and the last, first. This illustrates the adage, "Many men, many minds;" and proves that opinions differ. Thus the cow which stood foremost at the York show, came second at Manchester, first again at Oakham, and second again at Birmingham.

The most notable feature of this latest accession of shows, was the decadence of the Herefords, and the restoration to the front rank everywhere of the Shorthorns. The Devons are also gradually retiring before the more popular breed, and it seems likely that these useful cattle are destined to go out of favor entirely. At Birmingham, which was one of the most important shows of the series, there were only two classes, oxen and cows, opened for the once popular, and always handsome, Devons. At this show a Syrian sheep was exhibited of the fat-tailed species, furnished behind with an appendage weighing thirty pounds, and large enough to fill a bushel basket. At the Smithfield show there was an ox five years old, said to be the finest specimen of a Shorthorn since the famous Durham ox, bred by Chas. Colling. As a proof of the benefit from cross-breeding may be instanced the fact that a first prize animal this year at this show is a brother to a first prize taker last year, and both are bred from a mixture of the three fashionable Bates, Booth and Knightly families of Shorthorns.

Among the sheep the chief facts of importance are the continued appreciation of the Shropshires, and the great increase in size of the specimens of the large breeds. Three Leicester shearlings weighed 692 pounds, and three Cotswolds, 860 pounds, three of the Lincolns only exceeding these by 27 pounds. One item of interest, however, may be mentioned, viz.: That there was scarcely a pen of sheep that was not got up for show by some trick such as "stubble shearing," "trimming and dyeing," "bleaching," "smutting," or "smearing," "gravel tinging," or "blacking." Another curiosity of the reports—which are full of the slang current with stockmen—is the "descriptive remarks," which are often absurdly ridiculous. Thus we read of "a feast of ample sized level forms," "of shoulders filled up like an egg," of "Lady Maud's overloaded rumps and grand rounds," and "Bella's level carcass upon a short leg much more of the same sort might be characterized as "to the Greeks, foolishness."

Chinese in the United States.

The Chinese immigration problem is one which will require a good deal of wisdom to work out satisfactorily. The objections urged against the influx of Chinese by the people of the Pacific States are not based entirely upon the apprehensions of ruinous effects of Chinese cheap labor which raised such indignation in the soul of Bill Nye, but they justly complain of manifest evils which are inflicted upon their communities by unrestricted immigration under existing conditions. It is notorious that there is an open, systematic importation of Chinawomen, who are afterward sold for immoral purposes, and the United States Circuit Court has recently decided that the laws passed by the Legislature of California for the purpose of breaking up this infamous traffic are unconstitutional and void. It may be argued that the local laws against immorality ought to afford sufficient remedies for the evil complained of, and that the sale of women is illegal; but practically these considerations are of little weight from the difficulty of obtaining evidence sufficient to convict, while however illegal the sales of abandoned Chinese women may be it is notoriously the fact that they take place every day. There is another difficulty which has to be met in some way. It is alleged that coolies are imported for work in this country who differ very little from slaves, or at least peons, being held to labor for specified periods. Our laws upon this subject are of little effect if it is true, as the San Francisco *Bulletin* alleges, that the Chinese in this country have a secret government of their own with very stringent laws, which are enforced in a manner of which we have a very faint conception. It says that some outcroppings of this government within a government are occasionally visible. For instance, Chinese work-houses are at certain distances from each other, though not by municipal ordinance; and it is known that all Chinamen owe allegiance to one or other of the great Chinese companies. It is believed that the Chinamen in the Pacific States regard the edicts of this mysterious power, whatever it is, as more binding upon them than the laws of this country. The difficulty that local and national legislators have to encounter in dealing with this subject is to find a remedy for admitting evils without interfering with our international obligations or the right of every person, whatsoever his nationality, to the unrestrained pursuit of lawful avocations.

The English Tenantry.

The United States Department of Agriculture has information that the tenant farmers of England are assessed for income tax upon a basis of £60,000,000 per annum, which is about half their rental. Small holdings, covering about one-seventh of the soil, are assessed upon £20,000,000, making the rental value of agricultural land about £140,000,000, or $700,000,000. As it requires a six years' rental to repay the tenant for his investment, the capital represented is more than £800,000,000, or $4,000,000,000—a sum exceeding the British national debt. Of the tenant farmers, a small proportion are protected by special stipulations in their leases, allowing them compensation for unexhausted improvements at the close. More than half the land of England is let to tenants-at-will, a relation which forbids very high farming. It presents constant temptations to superficial and exhaustive culture. There is no inducement to this class of tenants to invest capital in permanent improvements, seeing that it is likely to be taken from them by a sudden eviction.

AN AMERICAN IDEA ABROAD.—A recent number of the Manchester *Guardian* alludes to the fact that the great London railway company, on a train which leaves London at five o'clock in the evening, carries with it "a handsome saloon car, in which dinner can be served *en route*." This shows that an American idea which has been adopted on our Western railways for years has finally taken root in conservative England.

Putting Things to Rights.

"The place of a comet," says a writer on domestic topics, "may be accurately calculated after certain perturbing influences have acted upon it, but the locality of a bootjack, when that humble article is wanted, is seldom exactly computed by the masculine brain." The same remark could too often be applied with equal truth to coats, hats, dressing-gowns, slippers, gloves, and articles innumerable in daily use. It would be quite as difficult for the orderly housewife to compute an eclipse as to reckon up the time she spends from one year's end to another in hunting up articles that are out of place, and in putting in place things "lying round." Now, though time spent in making home neat, orderly, and inviting cannot be considered as wasted, yet, if the principle of division of labor in putting things to rights were religiously practiced, there is no telling how much valuable time might be saved. It is comparatively an easy thing to have a place for everything, but to keep everything in its place, "ay, there's the rub." Before we know it, hats and caps cover the sewing machine, instead of the hat rack, overcoats lie on the backs of chairs, books are laid on the organ, overshoes ornament the hearth rug; and the mantel piece—what small articles may we not hope to find there? pens, inkstand, small change, vials of medicine, collars and cravats, cuff buttons, letters, bills, and what not rest there in rich profusion and admired disorder. One of the benefits that the mother of sons can confer on her own sex and all the world beside is to form in them the habit of putting things in place. This can be done only by following them round and requiring them when they are through with a library book to put it on the shelf where it belongs; when they take off their overcoats to hang them on the rack; when skates are unstrapped or boots taken off that they be put somewhere else beside on the hearth rug or under foot; when slippers are removed that they at once rest in their appropriate case. The law of habit thus imposed will gradually extend its domain till it includes everything the boy handles or calls his own, and exercises an influence on all he is and does. In a house inhabited by such men and boys, putting things to rights will occupy a very brief daily interval.

Washington Boarding-Houses.

No sooner do Congressional inmates of boarding-houses here leave for the cars, says a correspondent, than the families of their landlords, who have been stowed away in garrets and in basements, resume possession of the parlor, which they enjoy during the holidays. These boarding-house parlors, by the way, are generally historically furnished. The thread-bare carpet perhaps saw its best days at the British Legation; the rickety mahogany chairs, with frayed hair-cloth seats, once belonged to the Spanish Minister, and the faded damask curtains were familiar to those who used to visit the saloons of the Muscovite Envoy Plenipotentiary. An uncomfortable sofa was doubtless purchased at a sale of condemned furniture at the White House, from a committee-room at the Capitol. Maps and charts for the adornment of the walls are procured from the departments, while the Congressional Library supplies books for the shelves, in scarlet and gold bindings. The grown sons must be provided with clerkships, and the younger ones are to be pages at the Capitol, while their daughters are to be kept in place as clerks in a department or as book-sewers at the government printing office. Of course, they supply their friends with the stationery of their boarders, and some of them pay no gas-bills, threatening the company with a Congressional investigation by the occupants of their rooms if any charge is made. In short, the graphic descriptions by Dickens of a London lodging-house keeper can be easily applied here, except that Congressional lodgers never have stores of tea and sugar to be abstracted from, as they go to adjacent hotels for their meals. But private supplies of whisky evaporate rapidly.

A Soft Answer.

The husband was quick of temper, and often inconsiderate. They had been married not yet a year when, one day, in a fit of hasty wrath, he said to his wife:

"I want no correction from you. If you are not satisfied with my conduct, you can return to your own home whence I took you, and find happiness with your kind!"

"If I leave you," returned the unhappy wife, "will you give me back that which I brought to you?"

"Every dollar. I covet not your wealth. You shall have it all back."

"Ah!" she answered, "I mean not the wealth of gold. I thought not of dress. I meant my maiden heart—my first and only love—my buoyant hopes, and the promised blessing of my womanhood. Can you give these back to me?"

A moment of thought—of convulsion—and then, taking her to his arms:

"No, no, my wife, I cannot do that, but I will do more; I will keep them henceforth unsullied and unpained. I will cherish your blessing as my own; and never again, God helping me, will I forget the pledge I gave at the holy altar when you gave your peace and happiness into my keeping."

How true it is that "a soft answer turneth away wrath;" and how many, oh, how many, of the bitter strifes of domestic life might be avoided by remembering and acting in accordance therewith.

Disciplining an Officer.

Capt. R. B. Lowry, commanding the United States steamer Canandaigua, has been "furloughed." On board the Canandaigua a literary journal has been edited and published by the officers and crew called *The Canandaigua Journal*. Recently there appeared in that journal an article in which the administration of the Navy Department was subjected to criticism. A copy of the journal containing the offensive article was taken ashore at New Orleans and the criticism copied into one of the daily papers of that city, and was thus brought to the eye of Secretary Robeson. Capt. Barrett was detailed to relieve Capt. Lowry. To "furlough" an officer of the navy is a severe punishment. The furlough places the officer on waiting orders, with but half the pay and allowance of his grade. Capt. Lowry's sea pay is $4,500 per annum; his waiting orders pay $2,800, and the furlough, reducing this one-half, will leave him but $1,400 per annum. The time which the furlough is to continue is not designated.

Marriage.

"Timothy Titcomb" says: "Whenever any pure, true, good woman marries a man whom she loves, she gives herself to him. She belongs to him. He owns her as no other man on the face of the earth does or can." Mrs. Livermore, in commenting upon this statement, remarks: "I believe it. But I believe something else—that whenever any pure, true, and good man marries a woman he loves, he gives himself to her. She owns him as no other woman on the face of the earth can own him. That is my theory of marriage." Man's views of marriage combined with woman's view makes a very perfect theory.

A Bad Manager.

What a picture for "those about to marry" is thus given in the *Saturday Review* of a wife who is a bad manager: "Her dress is always stained with the droppings of her teacup, and she has no intermediate state between untidiness and finery. She puts on her best clothes for a morning walk, and keeps nothing for her visiting days. Her piano always wants tuning, and she never remembers the date of the tax-collector's visits. She forgets her gloves or her card-case till she has arrived at the hall door, and when they are brought the gloves always want buttons, and there are no cards in the case. She never learns the rate of postage, and writes her foreign letters after the mail has gone out. A drive in a cab involves a fight about the fare, and she brushes the muddy wheel with her dress in getting out. She expects her servants to do everything without instructions, and usually speaks of them as 'wretches.' While she exacts obsequious respect from them, she talks before them of their shortcomings. She gives them needless trouble by her laziness or carelessness, and, while she does nothing for their comfort, expects them to study hers constantly. She will thoughtlessly ring them up to the top of the house to put on the coals which are in the scuttle beside her chair, and will heedlessly send them on three or four errands when a little forethought on her part would have made one enough. She never interests herself in their welfare, hardly knows their names, never spares them when they are ill, or thinks of how she may save them trouble. She provides no wholesome literature for their leisure reading, and does not inquire after the proper investment of their little savings. Their wages are always in arrear, and she habitually tempts their honesty by leaving her purse or her letters lying about, and yet frequently suspects them without cause. She charges them with theft and untruthfulness on the smallest grounds, and constantly fancies that they are looking at her through the keyhole or listening behind the door. She is indignant when they give her notice, and refuses them a character when she finds that they cannot compel her to give them one. She knows nothing of them after they leave her, and never concerns herself to get them places. She expects them both to be up before her in the morning and also to sit up late for her at night. If she is ill they must attend her like nurses, rise to her call at all hours of the night, and work for her in every respect as if they loved her."

New Year's Day Calls.

An earnest appeal was made by the inmates of the "Inebriates' Homes for Kings County" and addressed to the ladies of every household. Ladies were asked this question: "Do you propose that your New Year's hospitalities shall embrace the presentation of strong drinks to your guests? Young gentlemen who never darkened the door of a tavern, who would shun the entrance to any drinking establishment, and rebuke the proffer to partake of the intoxicating glass made by any male friend, may, and also often do, yield to the temptation at the hand of a lady, and press[illegible] by her bewitching solicitation[illegible] you place intoxicating liquors on your table, we earnestly beseech you to pause and reflect. Ask yourselves, "What if some one or more of our guests may in the future have cause to curse the day when he or they called at our abode to wish us the salutations of a Happy New Year?"

This appeal was made by the eighty-four inmates of an institution, some of the number speaking from sad personal experience, for they date their first excesses back to those "New Years' calls."

Farmers' Boots and Shoes.

A farmer who has been accustomed to wear thick boots for more than forty years past says that, before wearing the boots, give the bottoms a good coating of tallow or coal-tar, and dry it in; then oil the uppers with castor oil, about one tablespoonful to each boot; then oil them twice a week with castor oil, when one teaspoonful will be sufficient. If the weather should be rainy, or you are compelled to work in water during the day, wash your boots clean at night, hold them by the fire until quite warm, and oil them while wet, and you will have no trouble about your boots getting hard and shrinking up so that you cannot get them on. If the leather should become red give a coat of ordinary shoe blacking before oiling. The effect of castor oil is to soften the leather, while it fills the pores and prevents the water from entering. I have stood in mud and water ten hours a day for a week without feeling any dampness or having any difficulty in getting my boots on or off.

The First Gift.

The late Gerrit Smith did not confine his gifts to any section or locality. Not long after Gen. Robert E. Lee became president of Washington University at Lexington, Va., an agent was sent North to collect money in aid of the institution, then almost destitute. At a meeting held in New York the following dispatch was read from Mr. Smith: "Draw on me for $2,000 for the use of Washington University. I regret that I cannot now make it ten times as much."

This contribution from Gerrit Smith, the old anti-slavery man, was the very first offering in aid of Gen. Lee's college; and the example gave such an impetus to the active sympathy of the people North and South, that in a short time the institution was placed beyond the reach of want, and established upon a self-supporting basis.

The Maine Liquor Law.

The statistics of the workings of the prohibitory law in Maine during the past year have been published. They set forth that fifty thousand dollars in fines were imposed and collected for the violation of the prohibitory law during the year. There have been 276 convictions in the Supreme Court of rumsellers, and forty-one commitments to jail, a larger number than in any similar period previously. This is partially due to the Sheriff's Enforcement act, set in operation two years ago. Crime has decreased, the number of convicts being twenty-five per cent. less than ten years since. The number of sentences to State prison and jails, exclusive of commitments for liquor selling, for the past year or two is nearly thirty per cent. smaller than in 1866.

A Beautiful Thought.

When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on the nightfall of age, and the shadow of the path becomes deeper and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earlier years. If we have a home to shelter and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered around our fireside, and the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, and many dark spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feeling or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of their life.

Items of Interest.

Young folks grow most when in love. It increases their sighs wonderfully.

"So dark, and yet so light," as the man said when he looked at his ton of coal.

There is something very friendly about a man who tells you to call again with your little bill.

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency. It does no man good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble.

A Milwaukee man stated that he really needed some active, regular exercise. A friend suggested that he mix his own cocktails!

Springfield appears to be a favorite name for Western towns. Pennsylvania has nine by that name, Ohio ten and Iowa eight.

Why doth it profit a pastor if he gets seven dressing gowns and fourteen pairs of slippers, and has not the wherewith to go to market?

A man who has voted and paid taxes in Norwich, Ct., for forty years, has just discovered that his residence is outside the city bounds.

"Where do people go who deceive their fellow men?" asked a Sunday school teacher of a pupil. "To Europe," was the prompt reply.

The Boston *Globe* calls "illy" a little bastard adverb, the most annoying and pestiferous "varmint" that infests the English language.

There are yet standing in Maine 1,500,000,000 feet of pine timber, while the growth of hemlock and spruce is said to be almost inexhaustible.

The wings of some insects are so thin that 50,000 placed one upon another would not form a heap of more than a quarter of an inch in height.

Be sure to sharpen the carving-knife before dinner. The most angelic boy will not respect his parent after seeing him fight with a tough turkey.

Female telegraph operators in Berlin are peremptorily forbidden "to paint their faces," or "to let their real, or false, hair wallow over their backs."

Tons of postal cards without addresses are destroyed in the Dead Letter Office, because people write their message first, and then forget to address the card.

An East Boston lady awoke from a doze recently, and mistaking a set of jewelry which she held in her hand for apple parings, threw it into the stove.

We won't have any more newspaper articles on the "Origin and History of Christmas from its Earliest Days" for one year. That's one good thing to think of.

An average number of the London *Times* contains about 2,500 advertisements, and the receipts in the advertising department are said to be about $5,000 a day.

"Why, Georgie, are you smoking?" exclaimed an amazed mother, who came upon her little son as he was puffing away at a cigar. "N—no, ma; I'm only keeping it lighted for another boy."

A Leavenworth man told a lie and then said: "I hope to be struck dead" [illegible] scarcely ceased speaking when he fell to the floor—a man having knocked him down.

Facts from the Indianapolis *Herald*: —Last year there was one medical college and one hundred and fifteen medical students. Now there are three medical colleges in the city, and only one hundred and four students.

"Death is a sad thing," remarked a Schenectady woman, as she stood beside an open grave. "Yes, poor thing," remarked another; "how he did like to set down to a good biled dinner, when the pork was just right."

Judge Barrett, of New York, in sentencing a number of persons convicted of violating the election laws of this State, declared that cheating at the polls is treason, for it is a crime against the sovereignty of the people.

Conversation at breakfast table: Smith: "Ain't John late in bringing the mail this morning?" Jones: "I guess there is something on the postal cards that he don't understand. He's probably reading them over twice."

The expense incident to one of Lilian Edgarton's lectures in Iowa, recently, was $14 more than the receipts. She doubtless arrived in town, says the *Journal*, on a night when the "citizens" had blacked up and gone out to hang a man.

A University student broke through the ice on Lake Monana, the other day, where the water was only four feet deep. When he was hauled out and laid upon the ice, he faintly whispered: "Boys, I don't care for myself, but I'm engaged."

A paper of a century ago says: A witch, being at the stake to be burned, saw her son there, and desired him to give her some drink. "No, mother," said he, "it would do you wrong, for the drier you are the better you will burn."

To dun, to press for money due, comes from one Joe Dunn, a famous baliff of Lincoln, in England, during the reign of Henry VII. He was so generally successful in collecting money that when a man refused to pay, the creditor was asked why he didn't Dunn him.

A disease, far more fatal than the epizootic, has broken out among horses in portions of Ohio. A staggering gait and loss of appetite, accompanied by a violent cough and fever, are its characteristics, and *post-mortem* examinations show the disease to be a serious affection of the lungs.

Recently the local paper at Grass Valley said: "The prettiest girl in Grass Valley doesn't carry herself straight enough when promenading." For a week after that all the Grass Valley girls stalked about like so many ramrods; and every girl said, "That horrid paper! Ma, don't I walk straight?"

A little canal of twenty-three miles was wanted in China in 1825. Time must be precious there, though life is so cheap. Only six weeks were given in which to dig it, though it went through great forests and over extensive marshes; twenty thousand men worked upon it night and day, and over seven thousand died of fatigue.

This is a story from California. If told of any other country in the world, we'd doubt it. A fine bay horse was found suspended one morning recently from a cherry tree by the neck and dead. He had been left hitched to a branch of the tree, which had grown so rapidly during the night that it raised him off his feet and hung him. And they don't think of fencing in California.

A MEAN TRICK.—A mean trick was recently played by some scurvy individual in San Francisco. A wealthy Californian gave out invitations to a party which was to be "the event of the season." Four hundred guests were bidden, and all preparations made. But some spiteful person distributed notes to the expectant guests, informing them that the dangerous illness of the hostess made it necessary to postpone the party. By chance, however, some knowledge of this shabby trick reached the party-givers in season for them to contradict the falsehood to some extent.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN,:::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Jan. 27, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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SENATOR MERRIMON'S SPEECH.

Hon. A. S. MERRIMON is one of the representatives from North Carolina in the United States Senate. Recently he took occasion to make a lengthy speech in which he referred to the Convention held under the auspices of congressional reconstruction and to the first Legislature that was elected under it, and he charged that the work of both were "mainly the handiwork of political adventurers from the North." This struck us as either a perversion of fact or else a remarkable confession of easy gullibility on the part of the natives. We decided to investigate.

We find that the total membership of the Convention was 120. Of these just 15 were from the North. The total membership of the Legislature was 170. Of these only 16 were Northern men—eight in each House. Now is it true that these *fifteen* men were "too many" for the Convention, and that *sixteen* "carpet baggers" were able to capture the Legislature? Do the "native born" citizens of the State thank their Senator for such a compliment?

The Senator is especially denunciatory of the appropriation and rail road bills passed by that Legislature. That some of them were outrageous all admit, but they were voted for by Republicans and Democrats alike. They were not *party* measures. But why didn't the Senator go further and inform the Senate how many of these bills *he* advised, nay drew up and revised? Of how many of the parties interested in and recieving the bonds was he attorney and adviser for at that time? He complains that "many millions" were appropriated. But why didn't he confess that he himself appeared before the Committee on Internal Improvements and in a lengthy argument urged it to report a bill granting *four millions* to one of the rail roads? It happened that the Chairman of the Committee was one of these "adventurers from the North" and the four million proposition was promptly voted down! Can this be the reason the Senator is so

THE "MORE MONEY" QUESTION.

It isn't so much more money the country needs as the *active circulation* of the money there is. Who does not know that money is always plenty when it is kept circulating, passing rapidly from hand to hand, liquidating debts as it goes. For instance, ten dollars may be made the medium of purchases amounting to a thousand dollars in a single day by active circulation, while on the contrary, it may be utterly useless as a medium by lying idle in somebody's pocket because he is afraid to trust it in any investment. When money is hidden away in people's pockets and private safes it is withdrawn from circulation and tends to make the market tight. Says a writer on this subject:

Suppose, for instance, that each one of the ten millions of heads of families in the United States should go to bed every night with $10 in his pocket, that would be $100,000,000 withdrawn from the circulation of the country. And if they should get in a panic, increase this pocket board by ten times, or attempt to do so in their fright, when they had reached an average of $70 each the whole circulation would be absorbed by these pocket hoarders and what is generally contained in the Treasurery as a comfortably working balance. This would be a sad state of affairs, indeed, and yet no one would have more than $70.

This is all very clear. The result would be to paralyze the circulation—make money scarce. The truth is as we stated in the beginning, we do not so much need more money as we do the healthy circulation of what we have.

"HARD TIMES."

We hear a great deal said about "hard times." That there is some foundation for the complaint is true, but it is equally true that those who complain most are generally of the class that do least to prevent it. Times *are* hard for those who would like wealth without work; but they are a class whose impecuniosity appeals to no one's sympathies. People who are unwilling to live within their incomes are having hard times, but these they never have any other. The dissipated or idle husband, the gadding and wasteful wife, the wayward child, will always bring the grim wolf to the door.

It is a chilly day. To keep his school mates warm, one boy, not especially distinguished in school, forms a squad for the exercise of marching. The squad grows to a platoon, the platoon into a company. So it is in the world. Its leaders are such, generally, not because they are especially qualified to do so, but because they assume to lead, And it is better so than that the world should not move at all.

The Connecticut Republicans have held their State Convention, made strong nominations and adopted a patriotic platform. They speak out plainly in favor of the President and the party.

We have time and again referred to the fact that the results of the late elections are only a warning to those having the management of the Republican party in hand. Too many of these have ignored the better portion of the party, have connived at obnoxious appointments and, feeling safe in place and power, have paid no heed to earnest protests and defied all opposition. At the late elections the "rank and file" of the party decided it was a proper time to administer a rebuke that would be felt and so in ninety-one Congressional Districts enough of them staid at home to elect the "regularly nominated candidate" to do the same thing! These "leaders" wouldn't be warned in time. Judging by their sombre and elongated faces we imagine they now wish they had.

In an age like the present, when the opinions and even beliefs of the masses are, to a great extent, formed, and are always more or less influence by reading, especially the newspapers of the day, it is hardly possible to estimate the importance of the press, and its power of working good or evil to society. In monarchical countries the press is called "the foruth estate," as governing the people next to, or in common with "King, Lords, and Commons." In some respects the press, even in those countries, is more powerful than all the other "estates" combined, but in this land of ours, where almost every one reads the papers, and where very many reads little or nothing else, the press wields, beyond all comparison, the mightiest power.

We are satisfied that the Convention movement is not calculated to promote the best interests of the State at this time. It is urged and agitated by a certain class of politicians and is *not* demanded by the people. The great need of North Carolina now is peace and quiet. Both must be seriously disturbed if the excitement of a Convention campaign is forced upon us. Members of the Legislature! we implore of you to give us rest. Give the people a chance to keep at work, to recuperate, to build up their material interests instead of distracting them by a question that will lead to bitter discussion and needless strife.

If an armed organization seeks the overthrow of the recognized authorities of a State, and those authorities are unable to protect themselves against the smaller but stronger party, it is the duty of the government to respond to a call for assistance as promptly as if a foreign foe had landed on the soil of a sister State. This is the theory and has been the practice of the Government. *The minority must submit to the rule of the majority.* Once break down this law on which our system rests and free government is gone forever.

Gen. EMORY was in command of the United States forces at New Orleans He was sent there to suppress an insurrection against the State Government which the President had recoguized, and according to REVERDY JOHNSON *very properly* recognized. That government he felt bound to sustain and when emergency of the 4th inst., he acted on the advice of the Governor in preventing the overthrow of the recognized government of the State.

It is now ascertained that the Associated Press despatches sent from New Orleans were intended to conceal and mislead by perverting and falsifying the record. The facts show that the President is not a usurper—that he has no disposition to trample the Constitution under his feet nor desire to crush the liberties of the people.

The Democratic press are trying to make capital against the Administration by parading recent Republican losses. They are careful, however, to say nothing about the Democratic gains, the fact being that where the Republicans have permitted elections to go by default it needs a very powerful miscroscope to discover the gains of the victorious Democracy.

A newspaper warmed, and placed inside the waistcoat will keep out cold far better than a large quantity of clothing. *Ex.*

"A capital idea." Now is the time to subscribe.

Hon. JOE. W. HOLDEN, Mayor of Raleigh, died on Thursday last, aged 33. He was Speaker of the North Carolinia House of Representatives in 1868.

Katie did.—*Ex.*

Indeed she did. It was KATIE KING. The man she did was ROBERT DALE OWEN. And he is mad about it.

There is one principle in this Government which all accede to and that is that the majority must rule.

The Republican party has rebuked its misrepresentatives, but has not yet gone back on itself, and is not likely to do so.

A Suggestion to Protesting Democrats.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints the following preamble and resolutions, with the advice that they be offered for adoption at future Democratic meetings:

Whereas, It is now apparent that the Republicans were in the majority in the Louisiana House of Repreeentatives when it convened, and

Whereas, Our Democratic brethren erred in seizing control of the House by a *viva voce* vote in which the negative was not called, and

Whereas, Our Democratic brethern further erred in violating the Constitution of the State by refusing to call the ayes and noes on the seating of five persons who were not members, and

Whereas, The Democrats only obtained a majority by thus illegally seating five members, and

Whereas, The Democrats set the bad precedent of calling in the United States troops to protect them in their illegal action, and

Whereas, The Republican majority, in the manner and form prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, applied to the Governor of the State to be defended in their rights; therefore be it

Resolved, That, though we deprecate the interference of the military in State affairs, we cannot shift the blame in this case from the Democrats to the Republicans, or upon the President; and further

Resolved, That we commend to our Democratic brethren in the Louisiana Legislature to return to their seats, and thereby restore the order which they first disturbed; and furtkur

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn every resort to the *coup d'etat* by which the minority overthrows the majority, in violation of every principle of republican government and every idea of the "rock-bound Democracy" of the times of Jefferson and Jackson.

The Associated Press Reports.

The agent of the Associated Press in New Orleans had not the courage to report truthfully the events of the 4th of January as they occurred before his eyes but sent forth lying and distorted accounts of what transpired in the House of Representatives, doubtless at the instance of his White League censors whose purpose was to conceal the truth and mislead the people of the North. Thus it was that he telegraphed that the irreguar and illegal organization of the House was legal and regular, and that a "lawful Legislature" had been broken up and turned into the streets by the United States soldiers by a charge of bayonets! He concealed the fact that the minority had seized upon the organization; that it elected a Speaker *pro tem.* by *viva voce* vote of the affirmative only, refusing to let the negative side vote; that it proceeded to elect new members by the same one-sided *viva voce* method; that it refused to allow the ayes and noes to be called, in direct violation of the Constitution, which provides that they shall be callled and recorded on the demand of two members. He concealed the fact that the Democratic members of this illegally organized House, by resolution, called in the United States troops to quel l the row they had created by their high-handed proceedings, and to "restore order," and that they thanked the officer in command for using the United States troops to eject the police and other persons from the hall, and cheered them while they were doing it.

This same Associated Press agent, in describing the action of the troops who were subsequently employed to remove remove the five intruders who had been illegally admitted as members, forgot (?) to tell that the soldiers acted under the command of the Governor of the State, who gave the order upon the written request of a majority of the members of the House. He failed to state that General Sheridan was not in command of the troops in New Orleans at the time; and he also neglected to state that the President was not asked by either side for the use of troops.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times Women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and there easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his bills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to pailliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, "Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already thanI have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafea, Zanesville, Ind.: "Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamilin, Odell, Ill.: "Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pescription is sold by dealers in medicines.

Another Professor of Virtue at Washington has been caught with his fingers in the Pacific Mail corruption fund. The new Professor, of course, is a Democrat. His name is J. G. Berret. He has been, by turns, Mayor of Washington, editor of a Democratic organ, lobbyist, and "attorney,"—or, as the children count on the buttons,—Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, merchant, lawyer, doctor, chief. There is scarcely anything he hasn't been. Lately he has been editing the *Patriot*—O, deceitful name!—and calling upon the Democrats to rise in their might and hurl from its spheres the corrupt and despotic Administration of President Grant.—*Chicago Tribune.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWARD E. HALE, Editor. LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers.

Old and New
THE PEOPLES MAGAZINE.

A new Series of this Monthly begins in January, 1875, with the Eleventh Volume.

The Department of Fine Art, which has especially attracted ametur Artists, will be greatly enlarged, so that it will furnish a journal of nearly three hundred pages of independent Art criticism, under the special oversight of some of our most distinguished artists. The Foreign Correspoudence secured by this department, and our arrangements in different parts of America, will make it of interest and importance to artists and students.

The department called the Record of Progress, which is a chronicle of the latest improvements in social order, is under the editorial charge of F. B. Sanborn the Secretary of the Social Science Association.

The Examiner is an impartial Review of the most important books published in England, France, Germany, and America.

The editorial charge of the literary, political, and speculative departments remains with Edward E. Hale.

Old and New has won its wide circulation by its popular stories, from the pens of Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Whitney, Bishop Clark, Geo Mac Donald, Miss Meredith, Miss Hale, Mrs. Jullia Ward Howe, Mr. Burnand, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Hale, Mr. Trollope, and other popular writers. These stories, short and long, form a prominent part of the magazine.

The Musical Review is a safe guida to all purchasers of Music who are far from the music shops.

The invaluable series of articles on social, political, and religious reform which have been contributed by Dr. Leonard Bacon, Mr. Theodore Bacon, Hon. Andrew D. White, Rev. H. W. Bellows, Fred. B. Sanborn, John E. Williams, Rowland S. Hazard, Josiah P. Quincy, and other writers of distinction, will be regularly continued.

Rev. Dr. Martineau's Essays will be completed in this volume.

Subscription price of OLD AND NEW $4.000 a Yerr.

(To Clergyment at Trade Price.)

LEE & SHEPARD,
41.45 Franklin Street Boston.

DR. RUFUS K. SPEED.

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro., Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Sts. Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st., 1875, 1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LAST NOTICE.

To the Delinquent Tax Payers of Pasquotank County.

I am notified that the School and Poor House orders must be paid and am required to proceed and collect the taxes without delay. Therefore I hereby give public notice to *all delinquents* that I dare not grant longer indulgence, but will at once proceed to seize, advertise and sell as the law directs. This is fair notice to all.

JOHN T. PRICE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office E. City N. C., Jan. 27th, 1875.

YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS.

THIS IS A BOOK of 539 Royal Octavo, double column pages and contains 20,000 tried and approved receipis in all the Arts of Domestic and Social Life, divided into departments as follows, Accidents and Emergencies; The Apiary; Carpenter and Builder; Cements; Glues and Pastes; Cooking and Baking; Druggist and Chemist; Domestic Animals; Farm-Orchard, Garden and Dairy; Household Miscellany; Pets and Pests; Hunting, Trapping, and Tanning; Inks and Blacking; Medical and Surgical; Ornamental Work; Painting and Papering; Photography and the Fine Arts; Preserving and Storing; Soap and Candies; Toilet; Wardrope; Washing, Bleaching and Dying; Wines, Liquors and Vinegars; Workers in Glass; Workers in Metels, etc.

The undersigned is Agent for this invaluable Book. The price is $4 for cloth and $4.75 for leather.

C. R. JONES.
Elizabeth City, N. C.—32–3t.

A Fortune for $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

Dame Fortune helps those who help themslves.

500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brigns it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert
In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

The Texas Gift Concert Association

Will Give A Grand Concert

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875,

And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

$250,000 IN GIFS.

DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1	Grand Cash Gift,		$50,000
1	" " "		25,000
1	" " "		15,000
1	" " "		10,000
1	" " "		5,000
1	" " "		2,500
1	" " "		1,500
10	" " "	$500 each	5,000
20	" " "	250 "	5,000
30	" " "	150 "	4,500
50	" " "	100 "	5,000
100	" " "	50 "	5,000
100	" " "	25 "	2,500
200	" " "	20 "	4,000
500	" " "	10 "	5,000
1,000	" " "	5 "	5,000
1,500	" " "	3½ "	3,750
46,250	" " "	1 "	46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to 200,0000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000

49,789 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

A statement of the Distribution will be publiehed and fowarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission allowed.

How to Remit to us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.,
273m. Denison, Texas.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,
N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,

The largest and best selection of Groceries Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY person sending us 50 cents will receive, regularly for six months, The Souvenir, a large, eight-page literary and family journal, and as premiums, we will send *free, two* magnificent pictures, "Little White Kittens," very cunning and pretty, and "My Little Play-Fellow," a little girl with her dog. Both are really beautiful. They are 14 x 18 inches in size, and are splendid works of art, being printed in twelve different tints and colors. They are bound to give satisfaction. The paper six whole months and two superb pictures for only 50 cts. Order, by mail, at once. Address

W. M. BURROW, Publisher,
Bristol Tennessee.

Agents wanted to sell our fine engravings; $3 to $10 a day easily made.

31-3t.

SQUARE NOTICE.

PLANING MILL,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,
January 2 th, 1875,

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all that from this date no lumber or work can be taken from the Planing Mill until paid for, or a legal lien will be entered within the time specified by law. This will cover *all* cases not arranged by special contract.

13 4t D. S. KRAMER.

State of North Carolina County of Dare. } Special proceedings.

Isaac C. Meekins
vs
J. W. Etheridge and
John B. Etheridge.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF LAND FOR PARTITION.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county that the Deft. J. W. Etheridge in this case is beyond the limits of this State and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the Defendent, but after due diligence, personal service of the Summons issued cannot be made.

Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian a news paper published in Eliz. City N. C., once a week, for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendent J. W. Etheridge to appear at the office of the Clerk of the S. Court for Dare county on Saturday, 20th of February 1875 and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein filed, or the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness Wm. D. Chaddick clerk of our said Superior Court, at his office at Manteo, Dare county, N. C., Dec. 28th 1874.

Wm. D. Chaddic,
29—6 w. Clerk.

J W. ETHERIDGE
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, VA 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
FOR NONPAYMENT OF TAXES IN DARE COUNTY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE as the law directs that on Saturday, the 6th day of February 1875, I shall proceed to sell before the Court House door in Dare county, N. C., the following tracts of land for non payment of taxes for the year 1874.

1st A tract called the "Pollock Tract," situated in East Lake Township, Dare county, supposed to contain about 9600 acres.

2nd A tract situated in same Township called the "Samuel Jackson Patent," supposed to contain 2000 acres. Both these tracts adjoin the lands of Baird, Roper & Co.

3rd A track called the "Foot and Sawyer Tract," situated in Nags Head Township, adjoining the lands of N. Shannon, G. B. Biven and others, supposed to contain about 4[illegible] acres.

The above tracts, or enough of them, will be sold to pay the taxes due as aforesaid.

WM T. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.
N Q. HOMER, Deputy.
Dec. 12th, 1874. 26-4

Great Closing Out

SALE OF T[illegible] ST STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT
SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,
BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,
LACES, TIES,
DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the next two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
25 124 Church Street, Norfolk Va.

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON,

182 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.)

Will commence their closing out sale of Fall and Winter goods of this date consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS

in great variety, in al the fashionable shades, at a great reduction of former prices.

BLACK ALPACCAS at 35 40 45 and 50 cts., very cheap.

We have also received a new lot of

REAL HAIR BRAIDS

all shades, which will be sold at one half the regular retail price, prices from $1 to $5, also agents in Norfolk for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.

Celebrated Patterns of Garments.

Send for catelogue. We will mail samples of DRESS GOODS to any address on application.

E. B. Blamire & Co.,
182 Main St., Norfolk, Va.,
"OLD BEE HIVE"

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT
in the
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2 The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 amount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business, as done by all the Companies of the Sountry for the year, the Metropolitan competing with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company.

"Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.
Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building,
or to Agts. throughout the State.
P. H. WELCH Agt.
29-tf. Hertford, N. C

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

Will cure or prevent Disease.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1875.

Published Quarterly.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pges, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more an 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, ith Directions for Culture, Colored Plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Published in English and German.

Address

27-3m. JAMES VICK, Rochester, NY

State of North Carolina Camden County. } In Superior Court;

Geo. W. Charles, Adm'r of F. D, Bunnell Sr., Deed;

Against

PETITION TO SELL LAND FOR ASSETS.

J M. Bunnell, F D Bunnell Jr., Jno Bunnell, Mary O Bunnell, and Derrick Bunnell, (of full age), Thos L H Bunnell and Andrew J. Bunnell (minor) by their Guardian.

Summons and Petition having been filed in this cause in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Camden County on the 15th of December 1874 and it appearing to the Court that all the Defendants above named are non residents of the State of N. C; Notice is hereby given to them to appear at the office of the Clerk of said County at the Court House on the 30th day of January 1875 and Plead, Demur or answer or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them and a decree for the sale of the land made as asked for.

P. G. MORRISETT,
Clerk S. C. Camden County.

27-6t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS
RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnisning Goods

Such as
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
SHADES

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER:
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

J. E. Lippitt, T. B. Lippitt. T. B. Henderson.

LIPPITT & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Lippitt's Wharf, So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C,

SOLICITS consignments of all kinds Country Produce—Cotton, Corn, Peas, Bacon and Fish, Specialties.—Liberal advances made Prompt returns and Highest Market Prices guaranteed. Vessels furnished at short notice. Commodious wharf, suited especially to the grain trade. Orders for all kinds merchandise, promptly filled. All Shipments covered by Insurance from delivery to Vessel. Dispatch and personal attention given to the discharge of Vessels, and Shippers interest fully protected.

REFER TO

1st National Bank and leading merchants of Wilmington N, C.,
R. F. Overman cashier Elizabeth City N. C.,
Burress Son & CO. Bankers Norfolk Va.

Teas! Teas!

The choicest in the world—Importers's prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to

ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey Street, New York.
P. O Box 1287.

PRICE LIST.

Oolong, Black—40, 50, 60, best 70 cents per lb.
Mixed, Green or Blk—40, 50, 60, best 70 cts. "
Japan, Uncolored—60, 70, 80; 90, best $1.00 "
Imperial, Green—60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 "
Young Hyson Green—50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00, best $1.05. "
Gunpowder, Green—$.10 best $1.30 "
English Breakfast, Black—90, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 "

N. B.—We have a speciality of Garden Growth Young Hyson and Imperial at $1.20, and Oolong Extra Choice $1.00.

☞ If one of our Agents should not call upon you, send for a pound sample of any kind you require. Enclose the money, and we will foward it to you, per return mail, without any extra charge.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST,
HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

FIRST and FINAL POSTPONEMENT
THE OF
GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

To have been given in the City of Grensboro, N. C., on December 31, 1874, for the purpose of erecting an ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, has been postponed until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th 1875.

At which time the Concert will certainly be given and the DRAWING GUAUANTEED.

A partial drawing could have been made at the time appointed, but numerous letters, from Agents and ticket-holders, urge the Manager to make a short postponement in order to secure a full drawing.

The Grand Gift is the New and Well-furnished

BENBOW HOUSE—worth $60,000	
Grand Cash Gift,	$10,000.00.
Real Estate Gifts;	81,000.00.
Cash Gifts,	$2,500.00.
Grand Total,	$164,000.00.

References.—We refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen of our City, and would be glad if the credulous would write to any of them:

R. P. Dick, Judge U. S. District Court, Western District of N. C.
Thos. Settle, Judge Supreme Court.
T. B. KEOGH, Register in Bankruptcy.
Rc. M. Douglass, U. S Marshall.
W. S. Ball, Editor New North State.
Duffy & Albright, Eds. Patriot.
Chas. E. Shobber, of firm of Wilson & Shober, Bankers.
Julius A. Gray, Cashier of the Bank of Greensboro.
R. M. Stafford, Sheriff of Guilford.
J. D White, Post Master.
Odel', Ragan & Co., Merchants.
J. W. Scott, "

Price of Tickets $2.50—Number of Tickets issued only 100.000.

How to Remit.—Money, should be sent by Registered Letter, Post Office Order, or Express, with name, Post Office, County and State, of the purchaser, written plainly.

For further particulars apply to the manager. Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Manager.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. 31-tf.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE NOTICE!

Office of the Deputy Collector of U. S. Internanl Revenue, First District of North Carolina, } South Mills N. C., Dec. 18th, 1874.

Having been appointed Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue, for the First District of North Carolina, all applications for Licenses to retail Liquor or manufacture Tobacco should be made direct to me.

The Counties of Camden, Currituck Dare, Pasquotank, and Perquimans are included in my District.

ADDISON P. CHERRY.
27-4t. Deputy Collector.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their time ly use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Billious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. "When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would hahe averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth cenrury" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office. 18 Murray Street, New York.

ELIZABETH CITY AND NORFOLK RAIL-ROAD.

Proposals for Piles and Rail-Road Ties.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City until Jan. 10th prox. for piles and rail-road ties.

The proposals for piles will be for Oak, Cypress or Yellow Pine, in length from 25 to 60 feet, and not to be less than twelve (12) inches in diameter at the butt nor less than Six (6) inches at the small end, and to state the price per lineal foot delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisetts Wharf.

The proposals for ties will be for Oak, Cypress, Juniper or Cedar to be 6 feet in length, not less than 6 inches face, to be not less than five (5) inches or more than seven inches thick, to be hewed on two sides, and the bark removed, and to be delivered at Elizabeth City; Morrisetts Wharf and on the line of the ROAD.

The piles and ties will be subject to inspection, and all not sound and equal to the specifications will be rejected. Proposals will state the price, the number they will deliver and place of delivery.

For furthur information apply to H. T. Greenleaf chief Engineer at Elizabeth City.

ADAMS & CHANDLER.
Contractors.
E. City, Dec. 22nd. 1874. 27-tf

84 per cent. guaranteed with

WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.

Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM. York, Pa.

WONDER-ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts w'ntd. Address Beverly Co. 284 Wabash-av. Chicago

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ELEGANT SEED CATALOGUE,
SEVERAL FULL PAGE FLORAL CHROMOS,
FOR THIS SEASON, NOW READY, POST PAID—FOR 10 CTS.
STOCK NEW, FRESH AND PURE.
LIST FULL AND RELIABLE.
By Chase Brothers & Woodward, Seedmen,
Rochester, New York.
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Throngh which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

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Our Own Fireside,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.

Eight large pages, with illustrations.

It is now in its Fonrth year.

Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

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Send a 3 cent stamp for sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which any one not able to subscribe can secure the paper one year without money. Address with stamp OUR OWN FIRESIDB PUBLISHING CO., 176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 85 subscribers.

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2 to 12 Horse Power.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars, M. L. GUMP & CO, 179 William St. N. Y.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL.
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

[illegible] my list of lands and other [illegible] sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built [illegible] Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D POOL,
Agent.
Elizabet City, N. C.

Elizabeth City
Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING
SIDING,
DOORS,
SASH
WINDOW
FRAMES,
BLINDS
BRACKETS,
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL
KINDS.
ORDERS SOLICITED
AND PROMPTLY
FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City. N. C.

H. C. GODFREY,

Near the CANAL BRIDGE on ROAD STREET.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

DEALER IN

Spokes, Hubs, Rimbs and Shafts, Pitch Forks, Spades, Shovels and Hoes, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Harness and Hames, Bolts, Locks, Butts, Hinges and Screws, Enamel Cloth and Leather, Round and flat Iron, Cart Boxes and Cast Plows, Dixie Plows, Cotton Planters, Nails and Spikes; Also in Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Upper, Harness, Bridles and Fair Leather. Cash for Green and Dry Hides.

☞ The cheapest place in the City.

Nov. 25 tf

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The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys. Also

JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS,

Send 3 cents for circular. Address

M. L. GUMP & CO., 176 William St., N.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Old and Now.
Youman's Dictionary.
Last Notice.
Grand Gift Concert.

Local and Personal.

Judge Eure opened Court at Camden on Monday.

Gold in New York 112, cotton 15½c. At Norfolk cotton 14¼c. corn 80c.

It is singular that the man who borrows a paper is always the man to find the most fault with its contents.

Let everybody attend the Entertainment at the Albemarle House on Friday evening for the benefit of the Episcopal Church.

A good fruit year is predicted by the fruit growers. They say the weather is retarding the swelling of the fruit buds until the danger from frost is over.

We regret to hear of the death of Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, which occured on Saturday evening last. Col. Hinton was formerly a prominent citizen of this place.

A young man from Portsmouth who visited Elizabeth City a short time ago went away cross-eyed. He says it is foolishness to try to look at all the pretty girls who pass on both sides of the street here.

The construction of the rail road will give vitality to many interests that are now suffering, and especially will it be the means of starting mills and manufactories, giving employment to hundreds now idle, and an impetus to general business now so much needed.

"Ye ask and recieve not, because ye ask a miss." That's the way it was with a chap in town the other evening when he asked a Miss to go to Church with him.

The people of South Mills are becoming interested in the rail road question. We learn that they are waking up to their true interests and propose doing their full duty. It is an old law that "the Gods help those who help themselves."

All rail road experience has proven that it requires more time to project and perfect all the arrangements for a rail road than to build one. Unexpected obstructions will occur and delays follow. This has caused detention in our road. A portion of the working force is here and the first instalment of the capital deposited in our Bank, but the tools and stock are ice bound on the Potomac. The Contractors write; "Do not be discouraged. We are trying to get things in complete readiness that there may be no detention after we begin work."

We are pained to be called on to announce the mysterious death of Anthony W. Morgan, a gentleman well and favorably known in this community. His body was found late on Tuesday evening in the woods near the Poor House. As we go to press an inquest is being held. We saw him in town on Monday evening in his usual health. Not returning home that night, his family grew uneasy and began a search and were shocked to learn of his sudden death. We will give furthur particulars in our next issue.

A friend writes us asking "What do you think of the Louisiana imbroglio now?" We answer that our opinion is unchanged. A reaction in public sentiment is rapidly taking place, as we were sure it would. The excitable and impulsive have had their hurra and outburst, and now the sober, discerning common sense of the country is asserting its judgement. The facts do not justify the denunciations indulged in. The people care more for substantial right than they do for technical punctilios. Had the Demo crats proceeded lawfully instead of in flagrant violation of both law and justice they could properly have complained of military interference. But when they proceeded irregularly and went so far as to make the first call upon the millitary to protect them in their revolutionary movements, they not only destroyed their claim to exemption from outside interference but with it all hope of sympathy from the law and order loving people of the country.

In riding through the country we sometimes pass "the school house" of certain districts and they always remind us of the old, weather beaten concern we first went to school in. It stood on the "four corners" in the country, was innocent of paint without and within; its desks were long boards fastened lengthwise to the wall; the pupils were obliged to sit facing the same, on seats without backs, and the poor little "pri maries" were compelled to sit with their feet dangling in mid air. In the centre of the room was the stove and the school master. The one warmed up in winter while the other did it pretty much all the time! The days we spent in that old school house were not impressively agreeable, and we always conclude that such houses do not more favorably impress young children now. Wherever we see them we look upon them as standing rebukes to the penuriousness and lack of public spirit of the people. They are the synonyms of anything else but neatness, cheerfulness, healthfulness, and comfort. Ah, more than people think, the school house is taken by strangers as the index of the character of the inhabitants of the district. If cared for, neat and comfortable, the sight is beautiful and pleasing and the verdict is "there is a promise of the intelligence and culture of the coming generation."

The rail road will bring population and money—both of which are needed to properly develope our boundless resources. This development will create a material wealth that will be of permanent value to Elizabeth City and to all the surrounding country.

A patron in remitting for 1875, says: "D——n your politics, but I *must* have the North Carolinian. It is alive, wide awake, and always has a word to say in favor of the great material interests of our country." We try to make the North Carolinian useful—not only interesting to all its patrons but an efficient agent in developing and building up this country. We give every man the full value of the money invested in subscription, and, having an eye to the future, we spare no effort in promoting every public enterprize that is calculated to create busines, furnish employment to labor and promote the general prosperity. As to our politics, some of our patrons think Democracy the true policy, but we know that the principles of true Republicanism, properly carried out, will be best for all. And under the *new regime* which we intend to see inaugurated and organized, a more healthy condition of things will be realized in this District.

A great many things meet us in our journey on this mundane sphere, some no doubt to test our humility and others to try our mortal patience. An incident illustrating the latter came under our observation during the late storm. It was raining, it was blowing, and it was the case of an umbrella being turned "inside out." It happened on Road Street, and it defied every effort of its owner to restore it to a normal condition. He would spread it flat on the walk and little by little press down the various sections of the frame, but no sooner did he succeed in leveling one side and turn his attention to the other than the subjected part would flop up and send him stamping around the collapsed gingham. For a while he tried various devices patiently, but after repeated failures, his countenance began to darken and his features indicated an inward storm gathering, ready to burst forth with as much rage as the one howling around him. At last he gave it up and gathered up the reversed folds of his *parachute* and traveled off with it in this condition up the street. What it was that suddenly imbued him with the Christian resignation that enabled him to do this we are not prepared to report.

Local Port-Folio.

Has been arrested—the man who took things as they come. Sent them by mail—the man who could not express his feelings. What was never seen—the impression of a kiss made by a typo on his girl's lips. Not handsome but nobby—the man with a big nose. To secure a result—lock it up. The best size for a man—exercise. A high note—one of a thousand dollars. A drawing room—the Dentists.

Local Briefs.

The County Commissioners meet on Monday.—See the Sheriff's "last notice" to delinquent tax payers.—D. G. Bush Esq., is off on a flying trip to Philadelphia. Will return in about ten days.—Pasquotank County Orders are advancing. They are now in demand at 90 cts. A good indication.—Judge Commander, our Superior Court Clerk, is a popular officer. He performs his duties faithfully and well.—The Theatrical Troupe will give another performance in the large Hall of the Albemarle House on Friday evening, the proceeds for the benefit of the Episcopal Church. Let there be a full House.—Guirkin & Co. are fitting up the old Bank Building, one door East of the Carolinian office, and will occupy it in a few days. We are glad to learn that their institution is in a prosperous condition.—Our town has had a visit from the Italian organ grinders.—The farmers are busy shipping corn.—The roads are still in a bad condition.

Business Locas.

Fowler is closing out his stock of furs at less than cost.

If you are anxious for bargains, go buy some of Fowler's "baits"—he has lots of them.

We call special attention to the great book Youman's Dictionary of every day Wants," for which our townsman C. R Jones is Agent. See his advertisement.

We can furnish a copy of Harper's Monthly, Harper's Bazar, The Eclectic Magazine, Little's Living Age, Peterson's Magazine, and The Saturday Evening Post at Publishers rates. Apply at once.

The Public School (colored) taught by Wiley Lane Jr., and Miss Lizzie Dozier, will hold its closing exercises in the A. M. E. Church at their place on Friday night of this week. The friends and patrons of the school are invited to be present.

We have still on hand a few copies of "The Great Industries of the United States" which we will sell very low The book contains 1300 pages and is finely Illustrated. We will sell the remaining copies on hand at $2 a copy.

The American Sardine Company' Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sar dines. 36—1yr.

Now that the success of the Texas Gift Concert Association is assured, and a full drawing will undoubtedly take place on the day fixed, we recomend all who desire to try their luck to invest at once, as the possessor of the fortunate number, will be, by the investment of a solitary dollar, made happy by securing the $50,000 prize.

GRAND CHARITABLE FEAST
AT
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

By a unanimous Vote of "Eureka Lodge" No. 317 of F. A. M. It was resolved to aid the Oxford Orphan Assylum, by giving a feast, for their benefit, during our February Court, and the following members were appointed as Committee of arrangements.

S Weisel, Chm'n, S S Fowler,
W. A. Harney, C. R. Jones,
John H. Ziegler,

By vote of the Lodge, W M, J L Ball was added.

The Committed has appointed the following Ladies as *Managers of the Feast*, of which they kindly accept.

Mrs. Submit Fearing, Mrs. C. C. Green,
" W. W. Griffin, " Jno. S. Burgess,
Mrs. W. F. Martin.

The Committee suggest that the following ladies be solicited to assist the Lady Managers in preparing the Feast;

Mrs. C Guirkin, Mrs. Dr. P. John,
" P D Sykes, " S Weisel,
" Geo W Brooks, " Dr McIntosh,
" M B Culpepper, " Dr R K Speed,
" Wm Steger " P W Melick,
" W W Kennedy, " A H Whitcomb,
" Lizzie Fearing, " C W Hollowell,
" Wm Percell, " D Salomonsky,
" S S Fowler, " N R Zimmerman
" T Hunter, " C W Smith,
" Jas L Ball, " F M Cook,
" J B Fearing, " M E Compton,
" D B Bradford, " J Salomonsky,
" J B Tuttle.

The following young ladies are requested to act as Sales Ladies at the Feast, alternately as called on by the Lady Managers:

Miss Etta Chapman, Miss Brodrick,
" Allie Underwood, " Carrie Mathews,
" Lou Williams, " Allice Grandy,
" Sophia Martin, " Ozella Garner,
" Emma Speed, " Eldora Sampson,
" Adelaid Speed, " Gennie Shannon,
" Pauline Hinton, " Ella John,
" Gertie Pool, " Emma Steger,
" Gertie Overman " Lou Burgess,
" Martha Ziegler, " Pappendick,
" Lizzie Ehringhause " A Ehringhause,
" Emma Thompson, " B. Laboyteaux.

The Lady Managers, will appoint Ladies to solicit contribution.

Ministers of the gospel will please aid us in this cause of charity, by announcing the Feast to their respective congregations.

The following young gentlemen will please assist the Ladies in arranging the Feast Room: Mack Griffin. T. R. Cobb W. A. Chapman. T. Selby Harney. R. B. Martin. Louis Zeigler.

The Bands of Elizabeth City, are requested to give us their aid with their harmonious music.

The Editors of Papers will please gratuitously announce the Feast.

The kind offer of Dr. J. N. Butt for the use of his store for the benefit of the Feast, is accepted.

The Committee of order: Captain T. Hunter, chairman; C. R. Jones, Capt. Thomas Harney, J. H. Miskell.

Meal Tickets, Dinner with deserts $1. Side dishes regulated by the Lady Managers.

The Lady Managers will appoint a Cashier, whose duty it will be to issue Meal Tickets and receive the Money.

Children without Protectors will not be admitted.

The Lady Managers will get any assistance they may require, and if in need of funds call on the chairman of the committee of arrangements.

All donations to be sent to S. Weisel.

MARRIAGES.

SMITHSON—HUGHES—At Niantic, Ill., on te 23rd of Dec. 1874 Mr. S. W. Smithson of N. C., to Miss Mollie Hughes of Ill.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At The Albemarle House.

Stephen Marsh, Princess Ann Co., Va.; Jos. Mortimer, Chowan, N. C.; J G Berry, Charles Johnson, Perquimans N. C.; T Kapler, C Elias, Thos Barnard, Norfolk, Va.; Jos A Spencer, James A Spencer, South Mills, N C.; R R Moore, Wilson Johnson Williamston N. C.; John King, Pitt, N. C.; W G Moore, A Comack, Ky.; W F Grubbs, Oxford N. C.; Hon Mills L Enre, Gatesville, N. C.; Wm Samford Currituck, N. C.; N Newby, D D McLindsey, Hertford N. C.; John R Long, E P. Long, Jas P Elliott, Baltimore, Md.; A A Perry, W G Leary, Edenton, N. C.; S E Overby, Camden, N. C.; Dr R H L Blount, Woodville, N. C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW.

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

Be sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price Dec. 29th, 1874.

1875, January.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!
FRESH! FRESH!! FRESH!!!
NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!
GARDEN. GARDEN.

Seed just received, December 18th, 1874 by
DR. JAS N BUTT
City Drug Drug Store, Eliz. City.

Seed peas Buist's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at
JAS. N. BUTT'S
City Drug Store, E. City,
December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,
A few doz. Double White Hyacinths. Call early before the supply is gone.
December 20th, 1874.

ONE BBL. WHITE SILVER
Skin Onion sets for sale
DR JAS. N. BUTT,
E. City N. C., Dec. 21st. 1874.

At DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc.. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

Fine Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

Lamps in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

As usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albe marle House, is now under the controll o.

JOHN DETRICK,

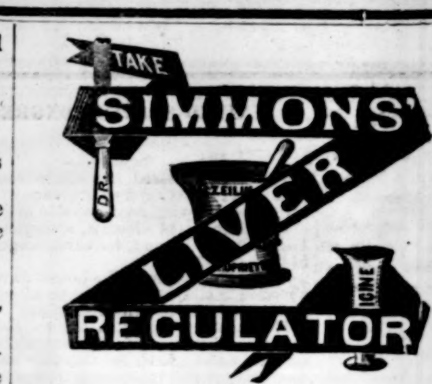
of Norfolk: who proproses to keep a first clas

LAGER BEER
SALOON,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the Choicest of delicacies in this line.—The celebrated **BEER** of

THOMAS BECK, & SON,

will be kept at **5cts.** per glass—and pure Gibson, and other Whiskeys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewig and smoking Tobacco that may be desired.—He invites a all from every one.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in counteries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, OR MEDICINE.

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

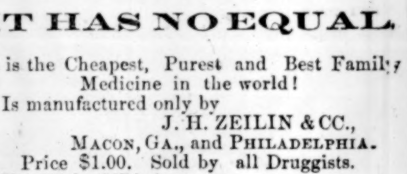
Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!

Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, 1874.-1yr.

J. H. ZIEGLER



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

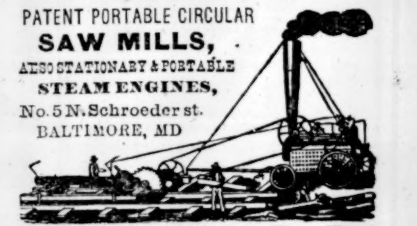
Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance. Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore. His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD



Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

Having purchased Winner's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.
E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

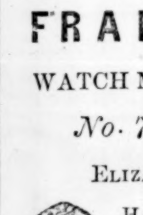
Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class Companies at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
No. 70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December, at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.

FACTORY IN BROOKLYN
E. G. KELLY, President.
Office, 116, Maiden Lane,

Manufactured by the
E. G. KINGLEY'S
HIGH TEST SILVER LIGHT ASTOR OIL.
Standard White Silver Light Oil
LIGHT STRAW STAR OIL,
CRYSTAL BENZENE AND NAPHTHA.

KELLEY'S PATENT CHEMICAL METALIC PAINTS.
Prepared for immediate use,
PAINTS ALL COLORS.
$1.50, $1.00, and 70 cts. per gallon.

Sample Cards of all colors sent	free by mail
English Roof Paint,	50 cts. per gal
E. G. Kelley's Patent Sperm Oil	$1.00 "
Engine Oil,	57 "
Filtered Rock Lubricating Oil,	60 "
Petroleum Linseed Oil,	50 "

Address,
NEW YORK CITY OIL CO
6m 116 Maiden Lane

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

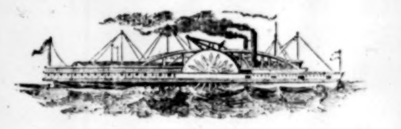
Broderick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL
NORFOLK, VA.
R. S. DODSON, Proprietor.

Board, First and Second floors per Day		$3.00
Third and Fourth	" "	2.50

Special Terms for Permanen Boarders
Jne 18th, 1873.

PIONEER



TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows: Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for Elizabeth City, Edenton and all laudings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for Elizabeth City, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Bates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRO DERICK & SMITH
Ats.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

THE BEST OIL IN USE.

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

FULLY DEODERIZED

and it will not explode.

It burns in all Coal Oil and Kerosene Lamps.

TRY IT. Ask for "Aladdin Security," and take no other.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Jan'y 6th 1875.-3m.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, Queens Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has lately added a Grocery & Provision Department to his business. Call & see the arrangement & examine his prices clear through. Corn and cotton taken in exchange for goods No credit to any one. The Cash system enables him to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash and one price store. Coffee, Teas, spice Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Block Cotton Buckets Tubs Floor & Table Oil Cloths, Baskets, etc. all cheap. Fowler's assortment of boots, shoes, is kept complete. Try me.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpaccas, Poplins, Serges Empress Cloths, &c. is good & his prices are as below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Lace, Yake Lace, Braded Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ties, Collars and Cuffs Sash Ribbon White Goods, White Trimmings, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fine Cutlery, &c., all at bottom prices. Call & examine the quality and price Goods shown with pleasure. Fowler keeps the best calicoes in market and sell at reasonable profits. Ladies prefer dealing at a one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc Go to Fowler. A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Madam Foys Skirt supporting Corset, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them. Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the lberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,
Lath, Pickets,
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y *A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor.*

RECEIVED
A FINE LOT OF
FURNITURE
which will be sold CHEAP for CASH
P. W. MELLICK,
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goos
The place to have the largest selection
The only place is at WEISEL'S
The only place to get good Good

THE Largest & Best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Good in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts. E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain bl'k
SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS
Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth,
Satin Striped Lenos & Piques,
Lace Striped Swiss Organdines
Bias Ruffling, & Tucking,
Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie
Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's
Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's
Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth
Casimeres & Linen; also 10,000 Y ards,
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS.
VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A
Speciality for CASH
at 10 Cents per Yard;

so yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the and cheapest in the place, rememb er the goods are the cheapest, it pays better buy good goods and they can only found at the right place and that is at
S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City,
N. C.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addres
Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. Remington & sons, Remington S. M. Co., Remington Ag'l Co., } Ilion, N. Y.

281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st S M
Washington, D. C., 521 Seventh St., S Machine.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET IN THE PARENT TISDALE STORE.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for SALE my FARM situated on Indian Ridge, Currituck county, N. C, Containing about 400 acres of high land, about 275 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the various crops of this section and will produce with good cultivation from thirty to forty bushels of Corn per acre and in one and a half miles of a good navigation. I have recently put out on the farm about 1000 choice apple trees and they are in a good thrifty condition and will soon be bearing. I have for sale also 250 Acres of Swamp Land well set in Juniper and Cypress timber that I will sell with the Farm. This farm is well known to be one of the best farms on Indian Ridge and it is seldom that a purchaser has the opportunity to secure so valuable a property containing so many advantages as is presented in this farm rich lands healthy section pleasant neighborhood, as can be found anywhere. Persons especially at a distance would do well by communicating with the undersigned. Terms private and easy.

2-3m. JOS. WILSON.

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

2000 tons fish scrap, for sale by the vessel load, loaded in bulk, direct from the fishery, *first quality.* Composted with muck or marle *it makes the best kind of fertilizer, and at a low rate.* Half a dozen planters can club together and buy an entire cargo.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,
8-2m. Boston.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

Having leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN McDOWELL & CO.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well, everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go whereso'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day.
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to Johnson Hall,
You'll find things all right here.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO
GRANT MANN & CO.
—FOR—
Furniture and Matresses,
Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFOLK VA.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Message of the President of the United States on the Subject.

The President of the United States, in response to a resolution of Congress, sent to that body a message, in which he states his reasons for his action in the case. He says: Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored citizens had been denied. To say that lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the reconstruction acts is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history.

The President then refers to the election in Louisiana in 1868, by which, he says, the Republican vote of the State through fraud and violence was reduced to a few thousand, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868 to show that the disorders are not due to any recent causes. He says that by the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and the 2d section of that amendment provides that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. That the courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new, and, to some, seems to be a startling idea, but it results as clearly from the 15th amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the 13th amendment to the Constitution.

Whatever may be said or thought of those matters, it was only made known to me that process of the U. S. Court was resisted, and as said act specially provides for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court. Resulting from those proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized with William P. Kellogg as Governor, which in the discharge of my duty under section four article four of the constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor is it any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen.

The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no liable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor.

On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which they say they were satisfied by testimony, that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to twenty thousand votes, and they add that, to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intention of the voters of the State. The President assumes that this report was acceptable to the people, and that the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been said, is that one is holding the office of Governor, who was cheated out of twenty thousand votes against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly on fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State.

The President refers to the affair in Colfax county, in which a large number of negroes were killed, and says that the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justify the massacre, but denounced as federal tyranny and despotism the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice.

A number of other similar cases are cited by the President, to illustrate the state of affairs in that section. On the 14th of September, D. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation calling upon the militia of the State to arm and assemble, and to drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The white leagues armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, pursuant to the act of 1795, and section four article four of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof; but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans, the organized and armed forces recognizing a usurping governor had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th of January, I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time, and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders nor suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by authority of the general government can be permitted or can be justified, but there are circumstances connected with the late Legislative imbroglio in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter, knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and aid to repress it. The revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor, and as other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment federal support should be withdrawn.

The President says that upon a requisition of the United States Marshal of Louisiana he caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties and in the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Governor for that purpose.

Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State executive to interpose if requested by a majority of the members elect to suppress the disturbance and enable the persons elected to organize the house.

Both parties appear to have relied upon the troops as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature.

The President concludes by saying that if error has been committed by the army in these matters it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit upon the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted, the blame is with the turbulent elements surrounding them. I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana. Giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

London Brown.—For six pounds of yarn or cloth take one and a quarter pounds camwood, two ounces quercitron bark, one pound logwood, four ounces copperas. Boil the camwood, quercitron and logwood for an hour; add the copperas; put in the yarn and stir briskly for half an hour at boiling heat. Rinse in cold water.

A Permanent Blue.—Boil the cloth in a brass kettle an hour, in a solution containing five parts of alumn and three parts of tartar for every thirty-two parts of cloth. It is then to be thrown into warm water, previously mixed with a greater or less proportion of chemic blue, according to the shade the cloth is intended to receive, in the desired color.

Apple Jelly.—Cut your apples in quarters (do not pare or core them), dip each quarter into clear water, and put them into a jar to cook in the oven until quite tender; then strain the juice as usual, and boil with a pound of sugar to a pint of the juice. The most delicious jelly will be the result, with the full, pure flavor of the apple heightened by the cores having been left in, and not spoiled by the objectionable addition of lemon peel and juice.

Hard Times Plum Pudding.—Quarter of a pound of finely-chopped suet, the same of grated bread crumbs, currants, raisins and flour. Add two tablespoonfuls of molasses and half a pint of milk; all of which must be well mixed together, and boiled in a mold for three and a half hours. Serve with sauce.

To Remove Mildew.—Soak the parts of the cloth that are mildewed in two parts of chloride of lime to four parts of water, for about four hours, or till the mildew has disappeared; then thoroughly rinse it in clean water.

Curing Hams.—A good recipe is to rub the hams with fine salt and sugar and lay in a dry place. After five or six days rub again, putting on some new salt, as the old becomes dry and does not penetrate. At the end of eight or nine days, apply the salt again. Use sugar only at the first rubbing. Keep the salt on them until the shank looks white and the skin draws down tight; when this is the appearance the hams are ready to smoke.

Softening Hard Water.

This is usually done with sal soda, but the effect is to hurt the clothes that are washed in the water thus prepared, and the hands also. It is because there is an excess of the soda, more than unites with the acid of the water, which makes it hard. The remedy is easy: Use enough of the salt to take up the acid, and no more. In this way both acid and soda disappear, leaving a neutral salt which is harmless. The water will be soft. Test a certain amount of water, beginning with a very little soda, and adding more if you find you need it. With our own spring water, which is hard, a lump of soda the size of a large pea to a pint of water is about the right proportion. Of course the amount of the salt should be according to the degree of hardness of the water.

A Nation's Drones.

From one little town in the State of Massachusetts, the town of Holyoke, lying under the shadow of the grand old mountain whose name it bears, comes a statement that in eleven months no less than 695 homeless wanderers, or, as they are generally known, "tramps," have been provided for at public expense. And the experience of Holyoke is, in a greater or less degree that of every city, town and village in the Eastern and Middle States. Could a simultaneous, comprehensive glance be taken at any time of the region lying between the Penobscot and the Potomac, the beholder would see, in the numberless station-houses, lock-ups and jails, simply a mammoth, wide-spread hotel for paupers, nine-tenths of them lusty muscular fellows, not at all particular about their accommodations, so long as they have a roof over their heads, a dry floor to sleep on, and a crust of bread to start off with on the morning. Yet these frugal hospitalities, vouchsafed them by public bounty, they claim as their inalienable right, and depart afresh with each dawn upon their aimless wanderings, the turnpike road or the railroad track before them, and, Ishmail like, with no man for a friend. McGahan, in his recent admirable work on the Khivan campaign, gives a most interesting description of the nomadic Khirghiz of the Asiatic deserts; how, for only three months of the year, they live in villages, established wherever chance or the discovery of wells of fresh water may determine, and how for the remaining nine they wander hither and thither over the vast steppes, with no objective point beyond the end of each day's journey, and no thoughts save for health and daily bread. Precisely such as these are our American Khirghiz. To be sure, they travel afoot instead of on camels; they traverse highroads and tracks in lieu of sand wastes; yet care or hope for the future are alike wanting—they have nothing, hope for nothing, and die unknown. Yet this vast body of non-producing consumers is a burden which no well-governed nation can afford to maintain. Any schoolboy can calculate how much labor is wasted, how much bread consumed without any visible return to the land which owns it.

"Bumping" in England.

An English correspondent says: "In days when records were ill-kept, and liable to be burned or destroyed, it was customary to mark out the bounds of each parish once a year on some special day by seizing inhabitants of the parish and thumping, thrashing or bumping them at or against a house, a wall, a tree or other objects on the boundary line. For obvious reasons it was found convenient to impress parochial facts, by such means, on the minds of the young rather than of the old parishioners; and of the young the 'charity boys,' or children who had no friends, were the most eligible. At the Windsor County Court the other day, a case was heard by the judge which shows that the plan of 'bumping' is still kept up. A farmer, who is in his fifty-ninth year, was on his way to attend a sale of cattle, when he met the Mayor of Maidenhead, with two policemen and a party of men 'beating the bounds' of the borough. The men picked up the farmer, and holding him by the legs and the shoulders, swung him, battering-ram-wise, against a post, bumping—well, neither his feet nor his head, but his body severely. When he asked them why they had used this 'gentle violence,' they said it was the custom. The plaintiff said he had since suffered much pain, caused, he believed, by the bumping, and he sued one of the party for $50 damages. On behalf of the defendant it was argued that as the mayor himself, the town clerk, and even the sacred person of a clergyman had been similarly treated, it was unreasonable for the farmer to object. The court, however, seemed to think that this ancient custom would be more honored in the breach than in the observance, and the jury gave a verdict for the full amount claimed, with costs."

That Cold.

Sometimes a cold will not yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This condition produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

A Hint to Those who would Live by Something Else than Hard Work—A Trade the Best Thing a Boy can have.

The following letter, bearing the name and address of the writer, was received at the office of this paper, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser:*

"A few months ago, myself and brother were induced to leave home, nearly one thousand miles away, to attend a commercial college that represented in its circular that young men with the college diploma could always obtain situations in this city as bookkeepers and clerks. We have spent several hundred dollars in attending the college and getting the diploma, and on arriving here we find many thousands of clerks out of employment. With such a state of affairs, of course it is impossible for us to obtain any situation. We are here destitute, and with no place to go to. Will you not caution the young men of the country not to be induced to leave their homes as we have done on such misguiding circulars."

The same experience has befallen many a young man who has left his country home in the belief that New York was an El Dorado, in whose streets it was the easiest thing in the world to pick up a fortune. We do not know the name of the institution that is referred to, nor is it worth while to inquire it. It may be that its conductors honestly believed that they could find some sort of a situation for the young men who had come under their tutelage, but, if so, a little inquiry would have shown them the impossibility of carrying out their promises. There is no royal road to success in business. A boy cannot be taken from the plow and made a man fit to take his place in the arena of commerce through six months' study at a school. Theories are necessary to be acquired, but it is experience that does the work. Usually the first question asked of an applicant for a position in a store or counting-house is as to his previous experience.

Men prefer, as a rule, to take up those who have already had some hard knocks in life. The diploma of a business college is comparatively small security that a youth is grounded in the rules and practice of trade. Even if it were not so, both the instructer and pupil ought to be aware that bookkeepers and clerks are almost as plentiful here as the flags of the sidewalk. They can be hired by the hundred for a mere pittance of pay. A gentleman who advertised for a bookkeeper at, $7 a week, had more than three hundred applications before ten o'clock in the morning, and many of the candidates were married men with families. As to clerks, they are so numerous as to be a nuisance. Parents foolishly push their sons into clerkships because they imagine that it requires no preparation, and is a certain road to wealth. But it were far better if they gave them the sure foundation of apprenticeship to a trade. The lad who can shoe a horse or drive a plane, has a competent support in his hands, and one that is nearly always available. If, however, the clerk loses his position, he must go into the market to compete with the great throng of those who can do nothing but stand behind the counter. It is the same in all parts of the country. On the other hand, the skilled mechanic who is sober, industrious, and intelligent, can generally find in one place the work that has failed him in another.

This is not the first time we have had occasion to "caution the young men of the country not to be induced to leave their homes," as our correspondent has done. Ambition is laudable, but it must have something to back it up. If a boy starts in life with a trade at his finger ends, he need not fear failure, wherever he may make his venture. When the time comes, he will find his chance to drop his tools and take up the pen or the bank book. When he leaves the plow, to take a few months of training at a commercial college, in the belief that he will graduate a full-fledged merchant, he is sure to find himself the victim of a delusion which will leave him to the mercies of public charity or the treadmill life of an under-paid clerk. It is time young men in the country knew that the city has as much as it can do to give employment to its own. In younger States, agriculture, mining interests, manufactures, and a rapidly growing traffic call loudly for the bone and sinew of the land to develop them. There is work enough for all, but not in the old and settled States, whose cities are overrun with an army of clerks without employment. Lucky is the youth to whom his country home to-day affords work and shelter. Let him stay there and abide his time. Or, if he must venture from the parent fold, let him start, as did Columbus, for a new land, which his right arm shall make tributary to his fame and fortune.

The Man to Put Out a Fire.

There might have been a disastrous fire on Fourth street, on Saturday, but for the heroism displayed by a man named Sweetman. He was passing along when he saw little flames creeping around the chimney, and he dashed into the house. He shouted "fire" until the house rang; while he seized a bureau and threw it over, he called to one of the family to go and sound the alarm. The bureau was left lying on the floor, and Sweetman gathered up a table and ran into the yard. He sent a small boy to sound another alarm, and ran in and began racking a bedstead to pieces, at the same time ordering the women to throw everything out of doors. He got the bedstead down and ran out of the house and rushed a third boy to a fire-alarm box, and then went in and carefully brought out the wood-box and a floor-mat. The women were meanwhile shoving the parlor furniture out doors, and as soon as Sweetman had flung the looking-glass through the back window, and tore the baby's crib to pieces, he ran in and helped them, while another messenger was sent to jerk an alarm out of a letter-box on the lamp-post. While Sweetman was thus working heroically, another man climbed up on the roof with a pail of water and put out the fire, and three or four came upon the scene just in time to prevent Sweetman from throwing the piano down the cellar to give himself room to work.—*Exchange.*

A Lawyer with Weak Eyes.

Mr. Origen S. Seymour, late chief judge of the Supreme Court, says the Boston *Transcript*, was always troubled with weak eyes. One day Mr. Seymour went into court late to argue a case before a jury composed of men who were unacquainted with him. During the close of his argument he spoke mildly, as was his wont, and frequently wiped his tearful eyes with his handkerchief. The facts and equity of the case were really against him; but the jury rendered a verdict in favor of his client, to his and everybody's astonishment. The solution of the mystery was reached when two of the jurymen, being taken to task for their absurd verdict, declared that they didn't tell them that Seymour wasn't right. "No man could 'blubber' so as he did if he wasn't right—and he knew all about the case!" This was found to have been the bias with the rest of the jury, too, except one man, who yielded because, as he said, "it was no use to quarrel with the fools. Seymour cried it into 'em so that they couldn't be stirred, and the case wasn't important enough to split on."

How to Feed Parrots.

A lady gives the following advice to those having the care of parrots; "Parrots, being tropical birds, tropical fruits and nuts are their favorite diet; foremost among these ranks the banana. I would say give your parrot bananas, pineapples, oranges, apples, pears, grapes, blackberries, English walnuts, shellbarks, chestnuts, or peanuts. You can give them biscuits made without soda, and they will live on plain bread and water, or the time-honored cracker, but if you want them in good health and plumage, give a mixed diet such as I have stated. Give no animal fat; you may occasionally let them have a little raw beef, but it must be lean. Follow the above, and the bird will live nearly, if not quite one hundred years, and can be taught to talk plainly provided it is an African gray parrot, as these learn much easier than the common gray ones."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

From the message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, it appears that the State debt was reduced by $1,230,186 during the past year...... In the Massachusetts Legislature G. B. Loring was elected President of the Senate, and John E. Sanford, Speaker of the House...... In the Illinois Legislature the Democrats controlled the organization of both houses. E. M. Haines was elected temporary Speaker of the House, and A. A. Glen, temporary President of the Senate...... Mr. R. B. Irwin, ex-agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was taken before the bar of the House of Representatives, and, as he again refused to answer the questions put to him in regard to the Pacific Mail subsidy, he was committed to the common jail of the district for contempt...... Congressman Stowell, of Virginia, was convicted in the investigation before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, of selling a cadetship in the naval academy at Annapolis for $1,700 and falsely denying the fact.... The trustees of the Girard estate, in their report, say that in view of the appreciation in the value of the coal lands of the estate, and the productiveness of 556 acres of ground contiguous to improved portions of the city, the directors of the city trusts have resolved to erect a cluster of buildings capable of accommodating five hundred additional orphans. There are now five hundred and fifty in the institution, and one hundred and thirty-four applicants for admission...... As John Cosgrove and E. N. Barringer attempted to cross the railroad track at Barrytown, N. Y., with a horse and wagon, a passing locomotive struck them, killing Barringer instantly, and terribly injuring Cosgrove, who will die. The horse was also killed.

Joseph B. North, *alias* Buffalo Joe, who murdered George Jones on Christmas evening a year ago, was hanged to a telegraph pole by a mob in Wallace, Kansas. The knot of the rope with which he was hanged caught under the chin, and did not choke him. He hung this way for a long time, talking to the mob, imploring them to release him, but received only jeers in return. He did not die for over two hours, and finally froze to death.... A dispatch says that Senor Castelar is preparing to quit Spain before King Alfonso's arrival...... The Allegheny Trust Company of Allegheny City, Pa., suspended payment and closed its doors. The liabilities are stated to be $125,000, to cover which the company possesses in bills receivable and real estate $230,000...... Julia Theurer, wife of Christian Theurer, of Rochester, N. Y., leaped from the Central railroad bridge at the edge of the falls into the river, and was swept over the falls. Grief for the loss of her child had unseated her reason...... The body of a drover, who was murdered for his money, was found in Sheshequin, Bradford county, Pa.

The Committee on War Claims at Washington made an adverse report on the House bill for the relief of certain citizens of Pennsylvania who suffered loss from Union and Confederate troops during the invasion of that State by General Lee's army. The bill proposed an appropriation of $1,254,474 for the use of citizens of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Somerset, and York.... By a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Northern mail and express car for Washington was smashed up, set on fire and burned. All of the mail and much money belonging to the United States government was destroyed. Two men were badly crushed. The express losses are very heavy, as the nine safes in the car contained a large amount of money...... Horace B. Gibbs, an employee of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad in Cincinnati, committed suicide under peculiar circumstances. Some two or three years ago he married and lived happily until a few days ago, when his wife died and was buried at Spring Grove. Since then he had been very melancholy, and went to his wife's grave where he shot and killed himself ..... A fire in Honesdale, Pa., destroyed $100,000 worth of property...... Burglars shot and killed a watchman at Tarrytown, N. Y..... Lewis Adams, colored, was hanged at Pittsylvania Court House, Va., for the murder of another negro named Rice Wilson on the 27th of June last. He was strangled to death, his neck not being broken. .....The total loss by the burning of tobacco warehouses at Baltimore is estimated at $350,000, $250,000 of which is on stock. The insurance on the buildings amounts to $88,500, and on the stock, as far as known, to $150.090..... General Butler introduced in the United States House of Representatives a bill for a new election in Louisiana.

The Pennsylvania Master in Chancery has decided that the action of Bishop O'Hara in removing Father Stack from the Church of the Annunciation of Williamsport was in full accord with the recognized law of the Catholic Church, and that a priest is bound to abide by the law of a voluntary association while a member...... Advices from Cape Town report that the country has been visited by a terrific storm. The wind blew a hurricane and terribly disastrous floods prevailed. Many vessels were wrecked. Immense damage was done both on land and water...... The sleeping-car of the eastward-bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, while on the bridge, near Cambridge, Ohio, was thrown from the track and badly shattered. Four persons were injured, but none seriously..... As a man named Wiegand, wife and child, were crossing the railroad track at Beverly, N. J., in a wagon, a passing train came in collision with the vehicle, instantly killing his wife and child and the horse, and seriously injuring Mr. Wiegand, who has since had an arm amputated...... The great pair-oared boat race of Bagnall and Winship, against Lumsden and Boyd, for $2,000, gold, and the championship of England, was rowed on the Tyne at Newcastle, an won by the latter...... The Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin has been divided. The diocese, which consists of twenty north-eastern counties of the State has been named the Diocese of Fond du Lac, and Dr. Coleman elected bishop. ......Edward S. Stokes, confined in Sing Sing for the murder of J. Fisk, Jr., has addressed a petition to Governor Tilden asking that he be now relieved from further imprisonment on many grounds. He declares that the verdict of manslaughter rendered in his case shows that there was no intent to kill. He enlarges upon the fear of violence which he entertained from Fisk, and also that he has already been in confinement for four years, the time for which he was sentenced. Accompanying the petition of Stokes is one from the foreman of the last jury, which convicted Stokes, adding his influence in favor of clemency, mainly endeavoring to destroy the evidence of Hart, the call-boy witness ...... The investigation by the Alabama investigating committee shows in their report that the killing of Billings and Ivey, and the whipping of the negro Doyle, which asserts there was no proof connecting those acts with political motives. Evidence was offered to show that the York Bank riot originated in a strife between negroes respecting the distribution of Government bacon, and that attempts made to quell the disturbance resulted in a combination of negroes against whites and the attack by the former, who subsequently transferred their operations to the adjacent town of Belmont, the neighborhood across the river, and into that country, where the armed demonstration was suppressed by the civil authorities without bloodshed.

Russell Sage was elected a director of the Pacific Mail Company. Three of the directors resigned.... Wendell Phillips has written a letter sustaining President Grant and General Sheridan in their action in Louisiana...... Thousands of young men in New York city are out of employment and suffering severely..... Charles Abert, a recusant witness in the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation, was brought to the bar of the House of Representatives, and ordered to state to the Ways and Means Committee the persons to whom he distributed $106,000. In obedience to this order, Abert gave a list of the persons to whom he gave money, including McFarland, of the Philadelphia *Press*, $25,000; W. B. Shaw, of the Boston *Transcript*, $15,000; A. W. Randall, $5,500; A. B. Corwin, $1,500; J. M. Morris, $500; J. G. Berrett, $7,000; H. G. Fant, $3,000; Donn Piatt, $5,000, etc., etc.... A mass-meeting was held in and about Cooper Union Hall, New York, to protest against the action of the President and army in Louisiana. Mayor Wickham presided, and speeches were made by August Belmont, William Cullen Bryant, Wm. M. Evarts, Jas. S. Thayer, Wm. E. Dodge, George Ticknor Curtis, and ex-Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin. Resolutions strongly condemning Sheridan's behavior and its support at Washington were adopted *nem. con*..... President Grant nominated George H. Boker to be Minister to Russia...... The United States Senate confirmed the nomination of John M. Racher to be commissioner of patents, and Marcus S. Hopkins to be examiner in chief...... The horse driven by the abductors of Charley Ross, and found in a Newark stable, was identified by his brother.

Captain Henley, who was sent some weeks ago with a detachment to compel a party of miners to leave the Black Hills, has returned to Sheridan village, his whole command being badly frozen...... The ninety-ninth session of the Legislature of New Jersey organized at Trenton, J. W. Taylor being elected President of the Senate, and George O. Vanderbilt Speaker of the House...... Mr. Sharon was elected United States Senator from Nevada by the Republican vote...... The thermometer was 45 degrees below zero at Fort Laramie during the cold snap...... Mr. Earl Peck, of Worcester, Mass., aged seventy years, hanged himself..... There are sixteen cases of trichina in Kankakee, Ill., from eating diseased pork. Two of the victims have died, and several others are in a critical condition...... The District of Columbia commissioners have asked Congress to make an appropriation to pay the interest on the 3.65 district bonds...... The Senate bill removing the limitation restricting the capital of gold banks to $1,000,000 passed in the United States House...... The United States House agreed to the Senate's amendments to the naval appropriation bill which increase the appropriation $20,000...... A resolution was adopted by the United States Senate authorizing engineer Thomas W. Fitch, United States navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife, Minnie Sherman Fitch, by the Khedive of Egypt...... Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette died in Louisville after an illness of several weeks. He was Governor of Kentucky at one time, and later connected with the Louisville lottery.

A committee from the Democratic members-elect waited upon Governor Kellogg in New Orleans to try and make a compromise. The Governor replied that the time for compromise talk had passed. Fifty-two Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature signed a statement to Governor Kellogg, setting forth that "they answered to the call of the clerk. Immediately thereafter the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law, and an attempt was made to organize the House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members-elect are placed in possession of the hall. Whenever the hall is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected we will proceed to organize. We therefore invoke your aid in placing the hall in possession of the members-elect that we may attend to the performance of our duties."...... A fire in New York city—Shaw & Company's crockery store on Duane street—inflicting a loss of $300,000...... The house of John Reading, of Livingston, N. J., was entered by burglars during his absence. His wife and three children were seized by two masked men, bound and gagged. The men ran-sacked the house, taking $800 worth of silver plate, $300 worth of jewels, and $1,400 in cash. The family were in their night clothing, and they all but froze to death. The youngest child contrived to remove the gag and cried; but it was 10 o'clock before a passer-by heard her and the mother and her children were released.... The lost Murillo, which was stolen from the cathedral of Seville, was lately recovered in New York and sent back to Spain.

Cruelty to Children.

The New York *Tribune* says: The new Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has undertaken an enormous work. Our city is full of distressing sights which keep daily before our eyes the crying need of some active organization to do for human creatures what the admirable association founded by Mr. Bergh is doing for dumb animals. The sturdy beggar with her pinched and abused infant, the drunken parent whose offspring shivers half-clad in the icy street, the savage who horrifies the neighborhood night after night with the sound of his furious blows, the brutal showman who forces a borrowed baby to peril its limbs or its neck in the arena—these are criminals whom the law seldom reaches simply because the victims cannot make known their wrongs. No one who reads the newspapers needs to be told that cruelty to children often amounts to murder. Many more children than any of us suspect probably die of the lash, or of hunger, cold, and neglect. The police records teach us that abduction is not uncommon, and the Ross case by no means the first of its kind. A society which will undertake the protection of the little ones can accomplish incalculable good.

But the prosecution of the persecutors will be perhaps the least of its labors. The founders of the society seem to understand that the only sure way to improve the condition of the children is to instill humane ideas into the parents. The work of "prevention" must begin with the elders. Hence we find that among the schemes of these benevolent persons some method of bringing the moral influence of good and gentle women to bear upon the violent and ignorant holds a prominent place. Meetings partaking somewhat of a social character, district visiting, missionary excursions through the streets, have all been suggested. No doubt these ladies and gentlemen are conscious of the great delicacy of this part of their task, the danger especially of irritating the class which they wish to reach, and rousing their hostility by the appearance of impertinent interference or the assumption of superior wisdom. There are two things which a man, as a rule, always believes he can do best without help: drive his own horse and manage his own boy. But there is no question that it is by friendly counsels, indirect influences, and the gradual operation of gentle associations, that the society can accomplish the most valuable results if its methods are wisely chosen and directed.

The Ancient American Indian.

The historic period of these nations is extremely short, and in studying them the first significant fact we encounter is the extreme gloom which covers their existence before the white man came to record their characteristics. The almost entire absence of tradition among most of them, and the mythical character of what traditions they do have, are proof of their low intellectual condition. Unlike the myths of ancient story, no long lapse of time hallows their place only a little way back in point of time from the present.

Professor Owen contends that the red man hunted over this continent when the Pharaohs were building the Pyramids; and if he can establish that assertion, he will find in the Indian's extreme mental feebleness, after so many ages of tribal existence, proof of that painful slowness in development for which he argues. If the Indian, with his child's understanding, is the product of many thousand years of progress, we may well trust the hypothesis that the civilized races of man, are of a stock which went through its development out of barbarism *cons* before the historic period was reached.

Little remains to indicate what the Indian's status was before the white man began to influence him so powerfully; but in the rather doubtful discoveries which the early travelers were able to make in the face of his jealous secrecy, there are some significant facts concerning his government, religion and morals.

Common Schools of New York.

The statistics of the common schools of the State of New York for the year ending September 30, 1874, are as follows:

Total receipts, including balance on hand September 30, 1873..	$11,944,023.38
Total expenditures	10,779,779.61
Amount paid for teachers' wages	7,559,090.50
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, furniture, etc	1,721,282.64
Estimated value of school-houses and sites	28,714,738.00
Total number of school-houses	11,775
Number of school districts, exclusive of cities	11,299
Number of teachers employed at the same time for the full legal term of school	18,554
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year	29,683
Number of children attending public schools	1,039,097
Number of persons attending normal schools	6,568
Number of children of school age in private schools	138,610
Number of volumes in school district libraries	835,882
Number of persons in the State between five and twenty-one years of age	1,501,874

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The Senate passed the bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of banking associations issuing notes payable in gold.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, apologized to Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, for harsh language used in the heat of debate.

During the debate on the Louisiana resolution a motion to clear the galleries on account of applause, caused a lengthy discussion.

The naval appropriation bill for the coming year was taken up. Mr. Sargent said the total amount appropriated by the bill was a little over $16,000,000, somewhat larger than the amount appropriated last year. The principal item of increase was for coal for ships use. The Senate committee had reported in favor of increasing the appropriations made by the bill as it came from the House in a very few small items. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate adopted Mr. Thurman's resolution of inquiry into the use of Federal troops in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, after adopting amendments calling for information in regard to Ku-Klux, White Leagues, etc.

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During the discussion of the Louisiana question, Mr. West, of Louisiana, referred to the hints thrown out by the papers of attempts that would be made to assassinate the President. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, treated them in his remarks as only bubbles.

The reports of Mayor Merrill and of General Emory, relative to the disorders in Louisiana, were called for from the Secretary of War. Carl Schurz spoke at length on the Louisiana resolution, denouncing the action of Grant and Sheridan, and warning the Republicans that they were pursuing the right course to stifle all the constitutional rights of the people. He condemned the interference of the military on constitutional grounds, and urged Senators to retrace their steps before it is too late.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to provide for the revision of the laws for the collection of customs duties. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance committee, reported favorably on the House bill declaratory of the 19th section of the act of 1874, to amend the customs revenue laws and to repeal moieties. Passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, inclosing a report of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, in regard to the troubles in that section last summer. It was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

House.

Much of the time of the House was used in discussing the Louisiana troubles.

Mr. White offered a resolution, which was objected to, thanking the President for his action in the Louisiana case; a petition from R. B. Irwin, the recusant witness, asking that he be confined in some other place than the common jail, was laid on the table; the resolutions of impeachment against Judges Durrell and Busted were laid on the table.

The House afterward took up as the special order of the day the Senate Finance bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. All discussion was stopped on the bill so as to cut off amendments, but members were allowed to put their remarks in the *Record*. The bill then passed by a vote of 136, all Republicans, to 98, including all the Democrats in the House.

Mr. Biery, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the act of 13th of July, 1866, so that no additional special tax shall be levied on successors in certain cases of dissolution of partnership.

A bill reported by Mr. Young, of Georgia, authorizing the President to promote Asher R. Eddy and Rufus Sexton to be lieutenant-colonels and deputy quartermaster-generals, to date from July 24, 1866, and to take places on the army register next below Col. Stewart Van Vliet, gave rise to a lively discussion, in which the whole question of the relative merits of the regular and volunteer officers came up. The bill passed the House.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that section 19 of the act of the 23d of June, 1874, repealing moities, shall not be constructed to affect any authority, power or right that might thereunder have been lawfull, exercised by any court, judge or district-attorney of the United States to obtain the testimony of an accomplice in any crime against or fraud upon the Customs revenue laws, by a discontinuance or dismissal of any proceedings against such accomplice. Passed.

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Mr. Cox introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary committee, declaring the control of the Louisiana Legislature by Federal troops to be in violation of the Constitution and a menace to the liberties, rights and dignity of other States; and demanding the restoration of peace by the immediate withdrawal of troops, and the condign punishment of those guilty of the "reckless usurpation."

Mr. Kasson introduced a supplementary Specie-payment bill, containing a provision for the destruction of redeemed notes.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill, appropriating $1,544,785, was passed.

Bills were introduced as follows: Authorizing tunnels between New York and Jersey City, and between New York and Brooklyn; to extead for one year the time to bring suits for the recovery of internal taxes illegally collected; proposing an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that the Government owes protection to all citizens in the enjoyment of their rights; to refund the losses of depositors in the Freedman's bank; to cheapen telegraphic communications, facilitate news reports of all press associations, and prevent telegraph monopoly; to abolish the office of lieutenant-general of the army; for pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war who served in the Confederate army.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, the Committee on Post-offices was directed to inquire and report what change can be made in the postal laws for the purpose of reducing expenses without impairing the usefulness and efficiency of the service.

The Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Dabney H. Maury and Charles M. Fauntleroy, of Virginia, passed.

The bill removing the limitations as to the amount of capital of certain gold banks was passed after a lengthy discussion; yeas, 186—nays, 80.

The Senate amendments of the Naval Appropriation bill were concurred in, they only increasing the appropriation $20,000.

Pennsylvania Finances.

The Governor of Pennsylvania in his message says that during the past year the State debt was reduced by $1,230,186. The receipts were $7,697,119; expenditures, $6,602,568, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,094,551. The total debt is $24,568,632, from which should be deducted $9,000,000 of bonds in the sinking fund.

The revenues of the State have decreased $1,200,000 by the repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of railroads, the net earnings of corporations, and on cattle and farming implements. The Governor calls attention to the want of skilled labor, and says that although $10,000,000, are annually expended for education none of the children who complete their terms in the public schools have any special fitness for trade, and few become artisans. He recommends the establishment of schools where boys can be instructed in trades, and approves of compulsory education. Alluding to the Centennial, he says:

"Philadelphia is enlarging her accommodations for the entertainment of guests, and the neighboring cities afford innumerable opportunities of a like kind. The extensive park where the Centennial buildings are located is every day adding to its natural beauty with the contributions of art with which public and private liberality is adorning its avenues, and the welcome accorded to those who attend the exhibition will be in keeping with the traditional hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania, and we trust will reflect honor on the whole nation."

Cruelty of School Boys.

Jule Lee runs engine 26, and engine 26 draws a passenger train on the east end of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road. A few days ago as Jule's engine was circling an abrupt curve near Wentzville, Mo., going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he espied a boy tied to the track in front of him. The discovery was made too late to reverse, and the entire train crushed over the poor, unfortunate, unrecognizable semblance of humanity. As the engine approached the unfortunate boy, his pale face was pleadingly fixed on the engineer, and his hands were held up prayerfully, but in vain. The point at which the unfortunate affair transpired was near a school house, and from the school boys who were attracted by the stopping of the train Mr. Lee learned something of the history of the unfortunate lad. He had been in the neighborhood but a few days, having come up from the country; and as the investigation proceeded and the boys were closely questioned, the horrible fact came out that some of the larger boys connected with the school had a great deal to do with the boy's unfortunate "taking off;" and worse still, the outrageous transaction was connived at, if not actually participated in, by the teacher.

Calendar for 1875.

1875.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thu'day.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mar.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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1875.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thu'day.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Sept.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
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Nov.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
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Dec.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
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Daniel O'Connell at Home.

I saw Daniel O'Connell on the morning he received his sentence, says a writer. He came alone into the little robing-room where I used to keep my wig and gown, and donned his professional habiliments—his silken robes of Queen's counsel and his bar wig. As he exchanged for this the curly, nutty-brown "jasey" he usually wore, I observed his head was entirely devoid of hair. He was as bald as the first Cæsar.

When the chief justice, Pennefather, pronounced sentence—he had been the agitator's personal enemy and professional rival through his whole career—I noticed a bitter smile flit over the old man's face. O'Connell then retired through a side door, where Col. Browne, the chief commissioner of police, was waiting to receive him. Browne, who is alive still, told me that he had his own carriage drawn close up to the outer door, into which he handed the State prisoner, taking a seat by his side and drawing up the blinds. Crowds of frieze-clad peasants lined the quays; an infuriated multitude surged through the streets of the metropolis. The morning was gloomy; thick flakes of snow were beginning to fall; deep execrations filled the air as the popular favorite was borne slowly away, for the coachman was unable to move his horses faster than at a foot-pace. Observing this state of affairs, and that the angry mob was pressing close upon the carriage, Col. Browne, who in his time had led more than one forlorn hope, told me that he felt the emergency of the situation. He took out a case of loaded pistols, cocked and laid them upon his knee. When O'Connell saw this he smiled. "A wise precaution," he said, "but useless. If I were only to raise my hand you would be in eternity;" and these words which he uttered were full of significant meaning. When its passions are aroused a Dublin mob is very terrible. It took a chief justice out of his carriage once, and tore him to pieces on the spot. One word from O'Connell on that morning would have caused a revolution. Formidable military precautions had been taken—the troops were under arms, cannon were so placed as to command the thoroughfares—but I do believe that if the signal had been given the whole country would have arisen, and to annihilate an entire nation by grape-shot would not have been an easy matter. The prisoner was conveyed in safety to Kilmainham, but for many days afterward the prison was surrounded by an infuriated throng. There never, I believe, lived in the history of any country a man who had the same extraordinary hold over the affections of an entire nation as O'Connell had over the Irish. He was the greatest popular leader ever known.

Pilgrims at Loretto.

Charles Warren Stoddard writes from Loretto: "While I stood at the street corner watching the wonderful combination of the grotesque and picturesque in form and color, I heard voices chanting a hymn, and, turning, met face to face a company of pilgrims just entering the town. A man with his head uncovered bore aloft a rude crucifix, probably brought from the little chapel in the Appenines. Then followed the women, three or four abreast. They carried their bundles on their heads, and walked with a long stick (the crook of the staff seems to have disappeared entirely). These women were dressed in their best, and certainly nothing could have surpassed them in the same line. Some of them were laced tightly to the waist—their corsets looked as if they were made of the bark of a tree, stripped off whole—and with short skirts stretched smooth over large, stiff hoops. Their feet were bound with canvas, and green garters were wound around the ankles and carried over the leg many times. All the men brought up the rear. They, too, wore their brightest garments, scarlet vests, green or purple knee breeches, hats with wreaths on the crowns, and hat strings that were tied under the chin in fancy knots and tassels. They marched slowly up the main street toward the church. The dense crowd parted and left a little avenue through which they passed, still chanting their mournful chant. At the broad steps of the basilica they prostrated themselves and entered on their knees. It was a long and painful journey from the threshold, across the stone floor, to the Holy House, under the great dome. Again and again they paused at the side chapels and whispered their prayers; at last they came to the very house itself. It is enclosed in a magnificent marble screen, designed and executed by the most celebrated masters in the reigns of Leo X., Clement VII., and Paul III. The four sides are adorned with rich sculptures, reliefs, statues of prophets and sibyls and delicate scroll work; the 'sumptuous and unparalleled structure' was mostly the work of masters who refused remuneration. It rests on broad steps of stone, and when the pilgrims finally reach these steps it is their custom to make the exterior circuit before entering the Holy House. There is a deep groove worn in the upper step where the kneelers have followed one another, and there is a perpetual adoration in the hearts of the faithful souls who bow their foreheads against the screens and seem wrapped in an ecstasy. The very air is prayerful."

Two Little Girls.

The Pittsburgh *Post* contains the following: "About three years ago Robert McClellan, of North Fayette township, buried two little girls, twins, side by side. About a week ago their bodies were disinterred for the purpose of removing them to another part of the cemetery. One of the bodies was found so far decayed that but little of it remained. The other was found to be petrified, and the contour of the body so perfectly retained that even its finger-nails were complete. What appears strange is that the bodies were subject to the same agencies after death, with such diverse effects."

A little boy in Providence, R. I., died of lockjaw, induced by his being run over in the street.

A Beautiful Woman.

The perceptive faculty of women is usually keener than the same phrenological organ in men. Woman knows that beauty rather than genius is worshipped by the sterner sex. A man may talk with his lips of the latter to his lady-love, but the keenness of the woman knows that he is thinking of the former in his heart. All women have an innate desire to please their beaux. They are fond of admiration, hence one of their longings is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is health—the secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take Vinegar Bitters. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion and produce a state of mental and physical electricity which gives symmetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair and a genuine type of female loveliness which no cosmetic can compare with.—*Com.*

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated. No man should be without them who owns a good horse.—*Com.*

A Drop of Joy in Every Word.

Flemington, Hunterdon Co., N. J.,
June 26, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.: *Dear Sir*—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of Yours truly,

James O. Bellis.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions, also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs, or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip, joint and spinal diseases, all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.—*Com.*

Investment with Positive Return.

No financial securities yet offered in the market have become so readily and generally popular as the first mortgage premium bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York, and there exists many potent reasons for this marked preference. In the first place, the bonds are placed at the attainable price of $20 each, and the return of the principal is assured beyond contingency; further, the holder of each bond participates in every quarterly premium until it is redeemed—principal and interest. By addressing Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., the financial agents, at No. 23 Park Row, N. Y., circulars giving full explanation may be obtained.—*Com*

There is no better way of saving money than in purchasing a good article. This is especially the case in so conspicuous an article of dress as a gentleman's collar. Those who have worn either the Elmwood or Warwick Collar have discovered this, and advise their friends to try these first-class goods.—*Com.*

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them. —*Com.*

Business for 1875.—New brass article, sells rapidly, profitable. Agents wanted, success guaranteed. Ad's S. S. MANN & CO., 281 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09½ @	13½
Common to Good Texans	09¼ @	09¾
Milch Cows	50 00	@90 00
Hogs—Live	07¼ @	07¾
Dressed	08¾ @	08⅞
Sheep	05¼ @	07¼
Lambs	07¼ @	08¼
Cotton—Middling	15 @	15⅛
Flour—Extra Western	4 75	@ 5 05
State Extra	4 75	@ 5 08
Wheat—Red Western	1 26	@ 1 26
No. 2 Spring	1 10	@ 1 10
Rye—State	1 10	@ 1 10
Barley—State	1 10	@ 1 32
Barley Malt	1 40	@ 1 60
Oats—Mixed Western	68	@ 69½
Corn—Mixed Western	87	@ 88
Hay, per cwt	70	@ 90
Straw, per cwt	60	@ 65
Hops ...74s, 42@47—69s	08	@ 15
Pork—Mess	20 00	@20 50
Lard	13¾ @	13⅞
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13 00	@14 00
No. 2, new	10 00	@10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00	@ 6 50
Herring, scaled, per box	30	@ 35
Petroleum—Crude	6⅛@6¼	Refined, 12¼
Wool—California Fleece	35	@ 35
Texas "	30	@ 31
Australian "		@ 2s, 4d
Butter—State	40	@ 43
Western Dairy	24	@ 24
Western Yellow	24	@ 26
Western Ordinary	20	@ 22
Pennsylvania Fine	34	@ 36
Cheese—State Factory	16	@ 16¼
" Skimmed	05	@ 11
Western	10	@ 15
Eggs—State	32	@ 32
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 35	@ 1 35
Rye—State	88	@ 88
Corn—Mixed	86	@ 88
Barley—State	1 2	@ 1 52
Oats—State	63	@ 64½
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5 50	@ 6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 06	@ 1 06
Corn—Mixed	78	@ 84
Oats	60	@ 60
Rye	1 00	@ 1 00
Barley	1 20	@ 1 40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	14⅞ @	14⅞
Flour—Extra	6 25	@ 8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 22	@ 1 22
Rye	1 05	@ 1 02
Corn—Yellow	80	@ 82
Oats—Mixed	61	@ 63
Petroleum	05½ @	05¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 25	@ 5 50
Wheat—Western Red	1 18	@ 1 21
Rye	95	@ 95
Corn—Yellow	82½ @	84
Mixed	83	@ 84
Oats—Mixed	64½ @	64
Petroleum—Crude	09 @09	Refined, 12¼

ELASTIC TRUSS.

THE ELASTIC TRUSS AND SUPPORTER is now superseding all others, being adopted everywhere by the leading physicians, surgeons, druggists, army and navy, hospitals, gymnasiums, etc., etc.

The success and universal satisfaction they have given, as well as the great number of radical cures they have effected, has *demonstrated* the fact that *rupture* can be *surely cured* without suffering or annoyance, and *without the danger of incurring Spinal Disease or Paralysis*, often caused by the severe pressure of Metal Trusses and Supporters. It is the only sure cure for Hernia, as it is the only Truss in use that will hold the rupture securely in all positions in which the body can be placed. It will perform radical cures when all others fail. It can be worn with ease and comfort when no spring truss can be used. When once adjusted, no motion of the body or accident can displace it. These instruments have the *unqualified approval* of the most eminent practitioners in the profession.

From the numerous testimonials in our possession we append the following:

"After the experience of months, patients testify strongly to its *efficacy*, as well as to the *ease* and freedom from inconvenience with which the instrument is worn. With superior advantages, *the Elastic Truss* possesses in a high degree ALL requisites and qualifications claimed for other inventions. I have no hesitation in regarding it as an important means for the relief and cure of Hernia. J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D.,
"Ex-Health Officer of the Port of New York, Surgeon-in-Chief of New York State Hospital," etc., etc.

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H. BURNHAM, M. D.,
Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery, N. Y. E. Medical College.

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